

## MAY SEND GERMAN FLEET TO SEA AND CREATE DIVERSION

London View is Morale Im-  
paired by Long Stagna-  
tion in Harbor

## 'JUDICIAL MURDER' Is Socialist's Indictment When Reichstag Told Of Death Penalties

## END OF MICHAELIS Vorwaerts Prophecies; Five Government Socialists Go Over to Independents

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, October 11.—There is no  
disposition on the part of the En-  
glish press to exaggerate the mutiny  
in the German navy, the disclosure  
of which by Admiral von Capelle is  
regarded as showing the intention  
of the Government to provoke a rup-  
ture with the Socialists, thus re-  
versing the policy of peace with all  
Parties proclaimed by the Kaiser at  
the beginning of the war.

There is much speculation regard-  
ing the possible sequel. It is thought  
that the German fleet may be or-  
dered to sea, with a view to provid-  
ing the crews with a diversion, as the  
stagnation in harbor has weakened  
their morale.

**Haase Defends Sailors**  
Amsterdam, October 10.—Further  
details of the scenes in the Reich-  
stag, yesterday, relate that Herr  
Haase, an Independent Socialist de-  
puty, was called to order for describ-  
ing the previous speaker as a scoundrel,  
because the latter said that the  
Independent Socialists were profiting  
by their immunity from arrest. He  
continued: "No one dare suggest  
that ground existed for any criminal  
prosecution. It was a grave injustice  
towards the accused sailors that we  
were not called as witnesses. The un-  
happy men would then have been  
saved from death."

"It was judicial murder. Not  
even the parents were informed that  
their sons were to be executed. They  
learned it from a sailor on leave.  
(Great disturbance.) But the entire  
affair is now brought forward in the  
Reichstag, only to divert attention  
from the fact that the Government  
has suffered a heavy defeat."

**Will Live As Martyrs**  
Subsequently, Herr Dittmann said:  
"These unhappy sailors will live  
long as martyrs in the memory of  
German workers."

The Chancellor, Dr. Michaelis, ad-  
mitted the truth of the Socialist  
statement that sentences aggregating  
200 years of hard labor, besides death  
sentences, have been passed on  
sailors for Socialist propaganda in  
the German navy. He justified these  
sentences, on the ground that they  
were necessary to maintain disci-  
pline.

A Socialist deputy, Herr Vogther,  
warned the Chancellor that hundreds  
of thousands of men and women, in-  
cluding men at the front, were be-  
hind the Socialist Party and the  
Chancellor's policy was bound to  
fail.

**Quote Bismarck's Failure**  
Herr Haase said that Bismarck  
failed in his attempt to outlaw a  
certain Party and Dr. Michaelis  
would fail also. He added that the  
Government is at the end of its  
tether and is trying to unite the other  
Parties in support by waving the red  
flag.

Krupp's organ, the Rheinische West-  
faelische Zeitung, urges criminal  
prosecution of the Socialist deputies  
mentioned by Admiral von Capelle.  
The Cologne Gazette is amazed at  
the Government not prosecuting the  
Socialist deputies.

The Berliner Tageblatt demands  
that the deputies shall be handed  
over to justice.  
The Vossische Zeitung says that  
the attack made on the Socialists is  
a deplorable and unfair trick of the  
Government.  
The Vorwaerts remarks that it is  
the beginning of the end of Michaelis.  
Five deputies who belong to the  
Socialist Majority Party have gone  
over to the Independent Socialists.

## Flanders Battle Dies Down To Artillery Bombardment; Big Tactical Gain To Haig

Lancashire Division gets Baptism of Fire in Great  
Contest; French Break up German Attacks

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, October 11.—Field Marshal  
Sir Douglas Haig reported this after-  
noon: Heavy rain fell last night.  
There was a considerable enemy  
artillery bombardment westward of  
Passchendaele.

Reuter's correspondent at British  
headquarters wired yesterday evening:  
—Although our achievements yester-  
day were not quite so complete as  
might have been hoped, they amount  
to a great victory and a tactical result  
of major importance. The Home Divi-  
sions and Australians again covered  
themselves with glory, while the  
achievements of the gallant New-  
foundlanders were superb.

**Terrible Fire Baptism**  
A Lancashire Territorial Division  
received its baptism of fire. It was its  
task to advance over the most exposed  
and sodden ground of the whole battle-  
front, without any tangible guide to  
its objectives.

After passing through Reutel, with  
slight opposition, they encountered  
the enemy in force in a cemetery  
flanking the right hand of the  
Zwanhoek road. The enemy were  
hiding in camouflaged trenches, cov-  
ered with matted brushwood and con-  
cealed fire and machine-gun platforms  
and offered a stubborn fight.

The work of the stretcher-bearers  
was beyond praise. The wounded had  
to be carried across 600 yards of  
ground swept by the enemy's fire, the  
bearers often sinking waist-deep in the  
mire. One Division lost one-third of  
its stretcher-bearers in the last two  
offensives.

**Very Fierce Fighting**  
Around Passchendaele the fighting was  
very fierce. It is stated that our  
troops penetrated Passchendaele vil-  
lage and even went beyond, but had to  
retire when our own barrage drew  
back upon the village.

The capture of Stode House redoubt  
was the outstanding event of the day.  
The place was surrounded with uncut  
wire and vomited an intense machine-  
gun fire, but the Guards, with a roar,  
leapt forward and bombed their way  
into the heart of the redoubt and took  
all the survivors prisoners.

Yesterday, the Guards alone took  
six officers and 400 men prisoners.  
Their advance was preceded by a bom-  
bardment with Stokes mortars, of  
such ferocity that, when it lifted  
and before the battle had really begun,  
the Germans streamed over towards  
our trenches, shouting: "Kamars!"

**Forecast Better Weather**  
The weather cleared this afternoon  
and the visibility is excellent. Pro-

phets foretell an easterly wind and  
the dry spell which we are all praying  
for."

Reuter's correspondent gives as an  
example of how the enemy's troops are  
being used up the case of the 234th  
Prussian Division. The latter was  
raised in January and went to the  
front in April, north-west of St.  
Quentin. It was immediately heavily  
attacked by British lads of the 1918  
class, after being badly shaken by our  
whirlwind bombardment.

Its casualties were heavy, while one  
regiment lost 400 prisoners. This  
Division appeared in September on the  
Tynes front and was thrown in to  
counter-attack us on the 26th, but was  
repulsed.

Again, on the 26th, some elements  
of the same Division were completely  
shattered, with the result that the  
Division exists practically only in  
name.

**German Bulletin**  
(By wireless).—A German official  
communiqué reports: There has been  
very intense artillery work in the  
coast sector and between Blankart  
lake and Poelcapelle. The French  
unsuccessfully re-attacked at Drael-  
bank.

We captured some important  
ground at Chaume Wood. Four  
counter-attacks were unsuccessful.  
Eighty aeroplanes participated in  
an aerial battle over Zonnebeke and  
Zandvoorde. We shot down three.

In September, our enemies lost 22  
balloons and 374 aeroplanes. We lost  
32 aeroplanes and 5 balloons.

**French Shatter Attacks**  
Paris, October 11.—The official com-  
muniqué issued yesterday evening re-  
ported: There has been no infantry  
action in Belgium and our troops are  
consolidating the positions they have  
won. Over 400 prisoners have been  
taken since yesterday.

The artillery of both sides was  
active, north of the Aisne. After an  
intense bombardment, the enemy made  
a violent attack on the right of the  
Meuse, north of Chaume Wood.

The attack was maintained through-  
out the day. The enemy gained a  
footing at some points in our advanced  
elements but our artillery prevented  
them progressing.

The communiqué issued this after-  
noon reported: In Belgium, during  
the night, we broke up an attempted  
attack east of Draelbank. On the right  
of the Meuse, north of Hill 344, an  
attack made by the enemy obtained  
temporary footing in the advanced  
elements of a trench, but it was driven  
out after a lively fight.

The communiqué this evening re-  
ported: There has been mutual  
artillery activity at various points of  
the front, but no infantry action.

## BERLIN FOREIGN OFFICE ORDERED THAT C. P. R. SHOULD BE DESTROYED

Called For Energetic Sabotage  
By Persons Introduced  
By Casement

DESIGNS ON CONGRESS

Plot To Secure Majority For  
Passing Embargo On Mu-  
nitions For Allies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Washington, October 10.—Secre-  
tary of State Lansing has made a  
further revelation concerning the  
activities of Count Bernstorff when  
German Minister at Washington. He  
publishes three telegrams which  
passed between Count Bernstorff  
and Berlin, during 1916.

The first, from Herr Zimmermann,  
Minister of Foreign Affairs, request-  
ed on behalf of the German General  
Staff that energetic action should be  
taken with regard to the proposed  
destruction of the Canadian-Pacific  
Railway.

The second, a telegram from Ger-  
many, forwarded the names supplied  
by Sir Roger Casement of suitable  
persons to carry on sabotage in the  
United States and Canada, especially  
in connection with munition-works.

The third, a telegram from Count  
Bernstorff to Berlin, related to a  
pro-German campaign designed to  
secure a majority in Congress for the  
proposed embargo on munitions for  
the Allies.

## Variety of Subjects At Saturday Club Tiffin

Aviation, Szechuen Conditions  
And Lepers' Missions To  
Be Discussed

The Saturday Club at its tiffin in  
the Carlton Cafe today will hear  
three talks on widely different sub-  
jects.

Mr. S. D. Gamble, of the University  
of California faculty, will talk on  
things he saw during a three months'  
journey through Western Szechuen.  
Mr. Art Smith will talk on "Aviation  
Today and Tomorrow." Mr. W. M.  
Danner, American secretary of the  
Mission to Lepers, will talk on  
world-wide work for lepers.

Mr. Wong Kog-shan, manager of  
the Han-Yeh-Ping, will preside at  
the tiffin. There will be a reception  
for guests from 12.10 to 12.30. The  
meeting will close at 1.50.

## MAHENG CAPITULATES TO BELGIAN EXPEDITION

Last Of German Guerillas In  
North Is Roped In; British  
Pressing Main Force

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, October 10.—An official  
despatch from East Africa reports  
that the last remnant of the guerilla  
band in the North has surrendered  
near Eyass Lake. The Belgians  
have occupied Mahenge and the  
rearguard of the enemy's main force  
is retreating along the Mbemkuru  
Valley, pressed by the British, in a  
difficult and waterless country to-  
wards Nyangam in the Lake Ledi  
Valley, where the enemy retain pre-  
pared positions at Mitama.

## YEIMEI MARU SUNK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Tokyo, October 11.—The S.S. Yeimei  
Maru (?) has been sunk off Marseilles.  
No report has been received concern-  
ing the fate of the crew.

## Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hsaki M. Oct. 15  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakui M. Oct. 16  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Oct. 18  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Oct. 19  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yashiro M. Oct. 22  
For U.S., Canada and Europe:—  
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia M. Oct. 13  
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M. Oct. 18  
For Europe:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitago M. Oct. 13  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fukuoka M. Oct. 14

## Art Smith, Aviator, And His Mother



Art Smith, who flies today at the  
Yangtsepo Road aviation ground, is  
one of America's youngest as well  
as probably its foremost feature  
aviator. He has been flying now for  
several years and since his sensa-  
tional success at the Panama-Pacific  
Exposition, has been on tour through  
the East. He has been decorated  
by every prefecture in Japan and  
his exhibition vest is a veritable coat  
of mail, by reason of his medals.  
The young flyer's mother is with  
him in Shanghai and in fact accom-  
panies him on all his trips.

## Direct Issue Is Taken In Jurisdiction Dispute

Chinese Authorities and Council each Repudiate  
Other's Order; Test Case In Mixed Court

The dispute over jurisdiction in  
the registration of Germans and Aus-  
trians in Shanghai yesterday became  
a live issue.

In the first place, correspondence  
between the Chinese authorities and  
Municipal Council each estab-  
lished registration offices, but each  
has notified enemy subjects not to  
recognize the other's registration.

In the second place, the first pro-  
cedure of an enemy subject for  
failure to register at the Municipal  
Office began in the Mixed Court,  
where George Sinnecker, a German,  
was charged with failure to do so.  
Mr. Sinnecker is expected to make  
a test case of the charge.

It was Mr. Sinnecker who wrote  
to both the Chinese and Municipal  
authorities to test the legality of reg-  
istration. Of each he inquired whether  
the other's registration was neces-  
sary. Mr. F. M. Sah, Commissioner  
of Foreign Affairs, replied:

"In answer to your letter of the  
4th I beg to state that this matter  
(of registration) must be dealt with  
according to the regulations promul-  
gated by this office. If there is  
any other authority besides our reg-  
istration department, dealing with  
the registration of Austrian and Ger-  
man subjects, same is illegal. These  
are the fixed regulations of our Chi-  
nese Government. Certainly I object  
to such action. This is my reply.  
Please note."

The Municipal Council, through  
Mr. Liddell, its acting secretary, re-  
plied:

"In reply to your inquiry of Sept.  
21 I am directed to inform you that  
so far as residence within the Foreign  
Settlement or passage upon any  
municipal road are concerned, the  
only permit requisite is that issued  
by the Council, and the only regis-  
tration required to secure such  
permit is that provided by Municipal  
Notification 2466. Registration with  
the Chinese authorities is quite un-  
necessary."

In Mr. Sinnecker's hearing at the  
Mixed Court, which was before Brit-  
ish Assessor Grant Jones and Magis-  
trate Kuan, Mr. Sinnecker began by  
objecting to the jurisdiction of the  
court. He asked whether it was a  
Municipal or a Chinese Court. As-  
sessor Jones only said that it was  
a Chinese court.

"Then I object to your Honor sit-  
ting on this case," said Sinnecker.  
"You are biased. That was shown  
in the Ettinger case, where you pro-  
duced your judgment, written before  
counsel had made his argument."

Mr. K. E. Newman, who conducted  
the case for the police, began by say-  
ing that inasmuch as the Foreign  
Office in Peking had ordered all  
enemy subjects to report themselves  
to the local authorities, in Shanghai  
that would by treaty mean the  
Municipal authorities. Therefore the  
Council had issued its registration  
order, which Mr. Sinnecker had not  
recognized. Mr. Newman said he  
would ask the court to order the de-  
fendant to register within a week,  
failing which he would be liable to  
the court for the consequences.

Chief Insp. Vaughan, who was the  
only witness, merely testified that he  
was in charge of the registration of  
Germans and Austrians and that the  
defendant had not registered.

Mr. Sinnecker then made the fol-  
lowing statement:

"The learned Assessor has told us  
that this is a Chinese Court. I wish  
the point decided as to whether this  
is Chinese territory or a British  
colony under the tutelage of Mr.  
Siffert. It is either one thing or the  
other."

Later he read a long statement  
quoting legal grounds for his posi-  
tion that the Council had no legal  
right to order Germans to register.  
He asserted that only China and not  
the Settlement had declared war on  
Germany and Austria and that there-  
fore the Municipal authorities had  
no right to restrict the liberties of  
Germans and Austrians. He also  
pointed out that the registration  
notice of the Chinese authorities was  
an assumption of sovereign rights in  
the Settlement.

On Mr. Sinnecker's request ad-  
journment was taken for a week.

## PREMATURE PEACE TALK SUBVERSIVE TO AIMS OF U. S.

Wilson Says German Auto-  
cracy Must First Give  
Way to Democracy

FUTURE OF ALSACE

Berlin to Make Statement;  
Reichstag Favors Monarch-  
ical Federal State

WORSE CONFUSION

Asquith Declares Kaiser's  
Reply to Pope Makes  
Issue More Involved

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Washington, October 9.—President  
Wilson, addressing the new League  
of National Unity, said that talk of a  
premature peace was subversive to the  
nation's aims. Hostilities could only  
be terminated when Germany has been  
defeated and her autocracy superseded  
by a democracy.

**Expect German Statement**  
Amsterdam, October 10.—A declara-  
tion by the German Government re-  
garding the future of Alsace-Lorraine  
is expected. It is reported that the  
majority of the Reichstag favors the  
formation of a monarchical Federal  
State, with Parliamentary guarantees.

Extensive preparations are being  
made at Sofia for the Kaiser's forth-  
coming visit.

**Confusion Worse Confounded**  
London, October 11.—At a war-aims  
meeting in Liverpool, today, Mr.  
Asquith again emphasized that the  
Allies are fighting for durable safe-  
guards against a future world war.

Although hailed in some quarters as  
an olive branch, the peace resolution  
passed by the Reichstag was a patch-  
work of formulae which nobody under-  
stood and the various Parties in Ger-  
many, ever since, have been squab-  
bling with regard to its orthodox in-  
terpretation, while Germany's answer to  
the Pope's peace note made confusion  
worse confounded.

He did not doubt that there was in  
Germany, as certainly there was in  
Austria, a widespread and genuine  
desire for peace. In the Reichstag,  
there was a growing spirit of revolt  
against the methods of the Govern-  
ment.

Nevertheless, the dominant factor  
was the German Government and  
therefore, its attitude to peace was  
what mattered. The world will never  
find its way to peace through equiv-  
ocations and ambiguities.

## Cable Communication With Holland Is Cut

Won't Be Restored Till Trans-  
port Of War Supplies To  
Germany Stopped

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Amsterdam, Oct. 11.—The British  
Government has suspended all com-  
mercial cable communication with  
Holland until the Netherlands con-  
sents to put a stop to the transit  
through Holland from Germany to  
Belgium of sand, gravel and scrap-  
metals which are used in building  
fortifications.

## CLAIM SEEDLER SUNK £8,000,000 OF SHIPPING

Left Germany As Norwegian  
Timber-Ship; Wrecked By  
Tidal Wave

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, October 10.—A telegram  
from Sydney, New South Wales, states  
that the raider Seedler left Germany  
disguised as a Norwegian timber-ship.  
Her crew claim to have sunk ship-  
ping worth £8,000,000 sterling. The  
vessel was cleaning at Mopeha Island  
when a tidal wave buried her in the  
sand.



## DEFENDANT CAUSES STIR IN THE MIXED COURT

Carl Starck, Charged With At-  
tempted Intimidation Of Max  
Kindler, Denounces Latter

A touch of the dramatic lent a  
thrill to the proceedings in the Mixed  
Court yesterday.

The touch came when Carl Starck,  
an Austrian charged with threatening  
and menacing Dr. Max Kindler, with  
a view to preventing testimony in the  
false passport case, rose and pointed  
to a woman in the rear of the Court  
room.

"Can Kindler look that woman in  
the face?" Starck shouted, and then  
to Kindler: "You cannot, you hound!  
I did threaten to break your neck, but  
it had nothing to do with the forged  
passports case. It was because of this  
woman."

The Austrians, Schubert and Krom-  
pasky, involved with Kindler in the  
Austrian Consulate case, testified that  
Starck had made threats at the Con-  
tinental Hotel to "break Kindler's  
neck" if he mentioned the name of  
Berthel again in the passport case.

Assessor Grant Jones advised  
Starck, after his outburst, not to take  
the redressing of his grievance  
against Kindler into his own hands  
and bound him over in the sum of  
\$500 to keep the peace for six months.

## British Aeroplanes, Despite Strong Gale, Perform Much Work

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 11.—Sir Douglas  
Haig, in a communique issued yester-  
day evening concerning aviation,  
reported: Much work was carried  
out on the battlefield on Tues-  
day, despite a strong gale and  
thick clouds. Our artillery was thus  
enabled to deal with the enemy's new  
gun positions and other suitable  
targets and touch was kept with our  
infantry the whole day long. The  
enemy's troops were harassed at  
every opportunity with machine-gun  
fire.

A ton of bombs was dropped dur-  
ing the day-time on Staden and two  
tons during the night on the stations  
at Roulers, Courtrai, Menin and  
Ladeghem. A direct hit on a hostile  
train caused a number of explosions.  
Four German machines were  
brought down and two driven down.  
Two of ours are missing.

The Admiralty today issued the  
following communique: Our naval  
aircraft, when patrolling, used their  
machine-guns against the enemy's  
trenches. One pilot, being heavily  
shelled by anti-aircraft guns, de-  
scended, attacked and scattered the  
crews and silenced the guns.

Yesterday morning, we dropped  
large quantities of explosives on the  
railway-junctions at Thourout and  
Lichtervelde. All our machines re-  
turned.

## Hongkong Considers Aiding Britain More

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Hongkong, October 12.—At a meet-  
ing of the Legislative Council, the  
Governor, in his Budget speech,  
said that the estimated revenue for  
1917 was \$14,257,330, or \$1,015,330  
more than the original estimate. The  
increase was made up partly of  
\$250,000 from the opium monopoly and  
\$100,000 from the duties on tobacco.

The revised estimate of expenditure  
totalled \$13,690,170, of which \$2,000,000  
had been presented as a gift to the  
Imperial Government for war pur-  
poses. The estimated revenue for 1918  
was \$14,763,590.

The Governor informed the Council  
that he would take an early oppor-  
tunity to consult its members regarding  
what further help the Colony can give  
His Majesty's Government. His Ex-  
cellency stated that the amount taken  
up by the Colony through British  
banks are as follows: British war  
loans and war savings certificates  
£145,000; Straits Settlements and F.  
M. S. loans \$42,865,172; subscriptions  
to the Hongkong and South China  
War Savings Association, \$31,011,440,  
by 787 members.

## Four French Vessels And 4 Italian Sunk

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, October 10.—Last week, 903  
merchantmen arrived and 811 sailed  
from French ports. Two over and two  
under 1,600 tons were sunk and 8  
vessels unsuccessfully attacked during  
the same period.

Rome, October 10.—Last week, 503  
merchantmen arrived and 487 left  
Italian ports. Two over and two  
under 1,500 tons were sunk during the  
same period. One sailing vessel was  
unsuccessfully attacked.

### RECORD TEA PRICES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 10.—Tea was again  
in active demand and the market con-  
tinues strong, with maximum prices  
for nearly all descriptions of Ceylon  
tea, except the lowest grades; 3/10d.  
per lb. was paid for "D" tea from one  
of the most favored gardens, which,  
after allowing for the duty of 1/- per  
lb., represents a rise of fully 1/- with-  
in three weeks and constitutes a new  
record under the present system of  
disposal. The continued demand for  
"D" tea is partly attributed to the  
bulk of the teas available before the  
system of control was instituted being  
now apparently absorbed. There were  
again, good "A" teas yesterday and  
quality generally was considered ex-  
cellent.

## Kerensky's Cabinet Renews War Pledge

Loyal To Allies, Will Exert  
Whole Strength To Clear  
Germans From Russia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, October 10.—A manifesto  
issued by the Provisional Government  
states that the convocation of the  
Constituent Assembly must not be  
delayed. Meanwhile, the Provisional  
Government will work indefatigably  
for universal peace, which is essential  
to the reconstruction of Russia.

The Russian delegates to the Inter-  
Allied Conference in Paris will seek  
an understanding with the Allies on  
the subject of the principles proclaimed  
in the Russian Revolution. They  
include a special delegate who enjoys  
the confidence of the democratic organ-  
isations.

The Provisional Government will  
exert its whole strength in support  
of the cause of the Allies, to effect  
the enemy from Russia and to restore  
the fighting strength of the army.

## TASHKENT REVOLUTION LEADERS ARE ARRESTED

Punitive Expedition Firm In  
Suppression Of S. and W.  
Delegates Movement

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, October 10.—The puni-  
tive expedition sent by the Govern-  
ment has arrived at Tashkent and  
arrested the Revolutionary Committee  
and Governor, whom the local Com-  
mittee of Soldiers' and Workmen's  
Delegates appointed.

## Economy Over Food In Canada is Urged

Northcliffe Says Alternative Will  
Be Reduction In Soldiers'  
Rations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Montreal, October 9.—Lord North-  
cliffe, addressing the members of the  
Canadian Club, said that, unless the  
food question is taken up in Canada  
with a vigor equal to that displayed  
by Great Britain, the rations of the  
soldiers at the front must be cut down.

## Britain Taking Over 40 Swedish Vessels

Seizes All In Port Under Neu-  
tral Flags, But In Which Own  
Subjects Interested

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, Oct. 11.—Reuter's Agency  
announces that the Government has  
decided to utilise partly or wholly  
British-owned ships registered under  
a neutral flag and now lying in  
British ports. It is believed that forty  
Swedish vessels are alone affected.

### American Song Service

At the American Song Service, to  
be held tomorrow afternoon at 4.30 in  
the Assembly Room of the Palace  
Hotel, the Rev. James B. Cochran, of  
Hwalyuan, Anhui, will deliver the  
sermon, while Mr. Howard Bourne, a  
young American concert singer, will  
give a solo.

After the usual meeting the Com-  
mittee will present for general discus-  
sion the proposals for co-operation  
made by the Union Church Committee.

Mr. Bourne, who will sing Mendels-  
sohn's "O Rest in the Lord," is visit-  
ing in Shanghai on his way to Manila  
and Australia, from where he will  
return to America. Mr. Bourne is a  
baritone who has sung in many of the  
European capitals.

## FRATERNISING IS TRIED WITH RUSSIANS AGAIN

Republicans Pressed Back At  
Riga But Are Successful  
Against Kurds

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 11 (By wireless).—  
A Russian official communique re-  
ports: In the region of Riga, the  
enemy pressed back some of our com-  
panies southward of the Pskov high-  
road. The enemy attempted to fraternise  
with our men, south-eastward of  
Jacobstadt.

We captured the villages of Marufa  
and Tchal, westward of Urmia, taking  
250 Kurds prisoners and releasing 200  
Syrians. The enemy fled across the  
Great Zab, destroying three bridges in  
their flight.

### News Briefs

On the understanding that Art  
Smith was not to fly on Sunday, it  
was arranged by "Dare-Devil" Eadon  
that he would have his balloon  
ascent on that date. It being now  
too late to have the date altered,  
the ascent will take place as  
announced. It is pointed out that  
there will be plenty of time after  
Art Smith's flight to see the balloon  
ascent, and an opportunity to com-  
pare between the old and the new  
methods of flying.

The Committee of the British Red  
Cross Society desire to acknowledge  
most gratefully their indebtedness to  
Messrs. Pearson, Daniel and Co., Inc.,  
for kindly allowing their advertis-  
ing space in this issue to be used  
for the Society's Appeal for support  
in aid of the "Our Day" Fund.

Two shroffs employed by Weeks and  
Co., Dong Lee-sung and Chow Kwen-  
zi, were charged in the Mixed Court  
yesterday with conspiring together  
with J. M. Campos to defraud Weeks  
and Co. of certain large sums of  
money. Campos is now awaiting trial  
in the British Supreme Court. Mr.  
McKean appeared for the prosecution  
and Mr. Home and Mr. Rodger for the  
defendants. The case was remanded  
until October 19.

Thirteen Chinese appeared in the  
Mixed Court yesterday charged with  
beating and intimidating employees of  
a silver smelting concern and trying  
to force them into a silver smelters'  
union. The Shanghai Silver Smelting  
Houses Guild is bringing the charge.  
The case was remanded for special  
hearing.

The substitution of false jewelry for  
her bracelets, watch, brooches, pins,  
etc., was discovered by Mrs. W. V.  
Drummond, 131 Slocowel Road, too  
soon to allow Kao Ngoh-soong, a  
tailor, to get rid of all of the genuine  
articles. Part of the stolen property  
was recovered and the thief was given  
two years' imprisonment and expulsion  
in the Mixed Court yesterday.

For stealing a tin of peaches and  
a tin of beef from the American gun-  
boat Monocacy, lying at the Old Dock,  
a coolie and a Chinese brass smith,  
who had been working on the boat,  
were given two months each in the  
Mixed Court.

Evening classes of the Chinese  
Y.M.C.A. will be formally opened for  
the fall season this evening. Mr. N.  
Han of the National Committee will  
welcome the students. More than  
three hundred have been registered.

An entertainment for the members  
of the Y.M.C.A. will take place at 8  
o'clock this evening. The Shanghai  
Glee Club will give a number of vocal  
selections. There will be moving pic-  
tures and patriotic speeches.

## Yunnanese Display Tendency to Fight

Szechuen Commanders Ask Per-  
mission To Attack Ag-  
gressors At Once

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, October 11.—According  
to reports from Szechuen, the situa-  
tion is again critical. It is stated  
that, although the Yunnanese have  
withdrawn from Tseehungshien, the  
Yunnanese troops at Luchow, Sulu,  
Tseluohin and Yungshien are being  
increased and other military prepa-  
rations are being made.

Moreover, the Yunnanese in these  
districts are appropriating the taxes  
and revenues. It is further stated  
that General Liu Tsun-hao and Gen-  
eral Chow Tao-kang, the Military  
Governor of Szechuen, are co-operat-  
ing and making preparations to  
drive out the Yunnanese.

The commanders of the Szechuen  
troops have telegraphed to their  
superior officers, alleging that,  
though the Yunnanese, after their  
recent defeat, made a pretence of  
retiring, they are really waiting for  
re-inforcements, which have been  
pouring into Szechuen. Moreover,  
though an armistice has been  
arranged, the Yunnanese are still  
pillaging the occupied territory, as  
before and have shown no sincerity  
in their negotiations.

The commanders of the Szechuen  
troops, therefore, requested to be  
ordered to immediately commence  
operations against the Yunnanese.  
Meanwhile, the Investigation Com-  
missioner, General Wu Kwang-hsin,  
telegraphs that he is making active  
preparations to advance into Sze-  
chuen and will start for Chungking  
in a few days.

### LEGATION CHANGES

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, October 11.—M. Schtche-  
kine, Councillor to the Russian  
Embassy at Tokio, has been ap-  
pointed Minister at Teheran. He  
will be succeeded by M. Grave,  
Councillor to the Russian Legation  
in Peking, while M. Abrikosoff, First  
Secretary to the Embassy in Tokio,  
will succeed M. Grave.

## JAPANESE IN TIENTSIN PUMPING OUT WATER

Concession Expected To Be Dry  
Before The Frozen Sea-  
son Sets In

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

One-fifth of the entire flood water  
in Tientsin was pumped out Thurs-  
day. Four hundred pumps are now  
installed in the Japanese Settlement  
for the work and a regiment of  
engineers stationed in Manchuria  
arrived at the city yesterday to  
re-inforce the laborers. It is expect-  
ed that unless something extraordi-  
nary happens the water will be  
pumped out before the ice comes.

Two thousand and five hundred  
feet of the dykes of the Yellow  
River were rammed down Thursday  
at Fanchwang and Chaitien.

Abundance of rain has caused the  
inundation of two of the cities in  
the district of Hsuehowfu, Kiangsu.  
They are Pehshien and Tungshien.

A fete was inaugurated yesterday  
at the Central Park by the Peking  
residents to raise funds for relief in  
Tientsin and its suburbs. President  
Feng and Premier Tuan have con-  
tributed an automobile each and  
several curios for sale, the proceeds  
to go to the fund. The affair will  
last for three days.

## SOCONY ASSURES FULL OIL SUPPLY TO BRITAIN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, October 11.—As the  
result of a conference of British re-  
presentatives with officials of the  
Standard Oil Company and the Ship-  
ping Board, an ample supply of fuel oil  
for the British Navy is assured.

## Argentine Paralyzed By Railroad Strike

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Buenos Aires, October 10.—The rail-  
way strike is paralysing traffic and  
enormously affecting trade. The gas  
companies announce that they will  
shortly be forced to suspend business,  
owing to lack of combustibles.

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## WELL-KNOWN PEKINGESE RECENTLY BAPTISED IS JAILED WITHOUT ORDER

Frank Yang Tao Incurs Displeasure Of Police Chief, Strong Confucianist

(From Our Own Correspondent)  
Peking, October 6.—There is considerable uneasiness in Peking at the present moment concerning a case of apparent injustice, if not worse, that has been the topic of open comment amongst the foreign, especially the missionary, community and of whispered comment in Chinese circles. A little over a week ago Mr. Frank Yang Tao, a comparatively young man who was about a year ago baptised a member of the Chinese Christian Church, was invited to take dinner with General Wu Ping-hsiang, the Chief of the Peking Police. He was barely inside the house of his host when he was arrested and flung into the common jail, and no efforts of his friends have as yet been successful in securing his release even on bail, or a satisfactory reason for his imprisonment.

As far as can be ascertained, the story of this curious illustration of judicial miscarriage under the Peking administration is as follows. Before he became baptised, Christian Mr. Yang Tao was noted for his philanthropic activities. He encouraged education, supported schools, paid for the education of quite a large number of students in foreign-managed institutions, and generally gave evidence of patriotic enlightenment. He has built on various sites in Peking monumental pillars on which it was his intention to have passages of Scripture engraved, but this was forbidden by the authorities, and he was obliged to substitute for his proposed Scripture passages select maxims from the Chinese classics.

From the time of his baptism Mr. Yang Tao has done much financially to assist the Chinese Independent Church, which has hitherto held its meetings in the church building formerly belonging to the London Mission. When the London Mission sold out its land and buildings to the Rockefeller Medical Foundation it was stipulated that the Chinese Independent Church should not be ousted until it had had time to acquire new property on which to erect its own church building, and a sum of several thousand dollars was raised for the building fund. To this sum Mr. Yang Tao contributed liberally, but his principal aid took the form of a gift of land, on which were to be established the church premises and also a central home for the Social Reform Society.

This Society has amongst its objects the purifying of political life, and in this connection Mr. Yang Tao has been very active indeed. Moreover, it is said that the Chief of Police is a strong Confucianist, and has for some reason or other a general enmity against Christians and Christianity.

It appears that the land that Mr. Yang Tao presented to the Chinese Independent Church and to the Social Reform Union was bought from a Buddhist priest, and was formerly the property of a Buddhist temple, and no sooner had the transfer been made to the Independent Church than the Chief of Police informed Mr. Yang Tao that the land was public land and could not be disposed of in the way that Mr. Yang Tao had disposed of it. Mr. Yang Tao was very much surprised at being so informed, for all the title deeds were in order and his title seemed quite clear. To those best informed on the subject it still seems to be quite clear. However, Mr. Yang Tao did not prove unreasonable, and it is understood that he accepted General Wu's invitation to dinner in order, as he thought, that the matter might be talked over and settled in an amicable way. Instead of the expected discussion taking place, however, Mr. Yang Tao was almost immediately clapped in jail, though no charge was preferred against him.

Almost immediately attempts were made by his friends to obtain his release, on bail at any rate; but these attempts up to the present have been unavailing. His Christian friends have twice called on the Chief of Police, and have not on either occasion been received. Indeed they were treated very cavalierly. A number of his business friends, men of good standing in the business world of Peking, have also tried their utmost to secure his liberation, but also without effect. Practically all access is denied to him, and it is therefore very difficult to ascertain exactly what his present position is, but it appears to be clear that General Wu realises at last that he has made a false move, and if Mr. Yang Tao can be released without General Wu losing face the release may be effected.

It appears that three countries have been proposed to Mr. Yang Tao since he was imprisoned. First of all, he was told that if he would sign a document by which the property "reverted" to public use, he would be released. This he refused to do, as it would have been tantamount to an admission that he was in the wrong; and he proposed as a counter measure that he should be brought to immediate trial, and the Buddhist priest and the man who had acted as middleman between the priest and himself should be brought, both being easily procurable, as witnesses. This counter-proposal was rejected. Then it was suggested that he might

be released if he handed over a handsome subscription to the flood relief funds. Mr. Yang Tao said that he was perfectly willing to give a subscription towards this worthy object, but he should make the amount what he liked, should not give a cent so long as he remained in prison, and should give it, if he chose, to some other than the official relief funds.

These proposals were not acceptable to General Wu, who was evidently getting alarmed at Mr. Yang Tao's obstinacy; and he finally proposed that Mr. Yang Tao should sign a document virtually admitting his own "negligence" in the original purchase, but exonerating the Police authorities from any blame in the matter of his arrest. This Mr. Yang Tao naturally refused to do, and so he is still held in duress.

The case may seem trifling, and so in one sense it is, but two important principles underlie it. On the one hand, proceedings of this kind threaten the religious liberty that under the Provisional Constitution is granted to all citizens of the Republic, for the case is essentially one of religious persecution. On the other hand, and possibly still more serious, the violation of the elementary principles of justice in the method of arrest, in the imprisonment without charge preferred, and in the continued imprisonment without any semblance of a trial or preparation for it, will not tend to hasten the abolition of those extrajudicial privileges that foreigners enjoy and that the Chinese profess to be so anxious to see removed.

The case is engaging the attention of the leading foreigners in Peking, and of the leading mercantile Chinese as well, and if Mr. Yang Tao is not either speedily released or brought to a definite public trial it is likely to become a very serious matter indeed for the Police authorities, who, in order to cover themselves, are spreading the insinuation that Mr. Yang Tao has been improperly trafficking with Germans. Mr. Yang Tao's father was comrade to Siemens, and Mr. Yang Tao was at one time comrade to Dietrichsen; out of these two bits of ancient history the Police authorities are trying to make a shield for themselves.

## WAR HAS AWAKENED NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

Navy Yard Alone Has 7,000 Men At Work—Any One Idle Is So By Choice

Norfolk, Va., August 25.—Norfolk is the war city of America. There are more signs of real preparation in this city than in any other in the United States. Here you see English, French and American sailors and soldiers on the streets, in the hotels and in the theaters. It is a real "Allies" town, as British sailors call it.

American naval officers believe that if Germany sends submarines across the Atlantic, they will come nearer Norfolk than any other port on the coast, but they would find it difficult to get near enough to do any damage. It is practically impossible for a submarine to get inside the Virginia Capes, except in the wake of a steamer, then it would have to remain on the surface; it could gain entrance to the Chesapeake while submerged.

There are more strangers in Norfolk today than ever before, even during the Jamestown Exposition. The population within the past six months has increased 30,000. There is more work here than ever before. Any man who is idle around Norfolk is idle by choice.

The Exposition grounds are rapidly being turned into the greatest naval base in America, several thousand men—working from ten to fourteen hours a day building all kinds of structures for the 15,000 men to be sent here. Any man who can drive a nail or saw a board straight can earn from \$5 to \$9 per day at the Exposition grounds.

Over at the navy yard there are 7,000 men at work, representing every trade, and their wages vary from \$2.88 to \$9 a day, with time and a half for overtime and double pay for Sunday.

But Uncle Sam is not the only busy man in this section. There is the British-American Tobacco Company, which is making and shipping cigarettes and tobacco to the men in the trenches. It purchased a large piece of property right in the heart of the business section and will give employment to a large number of women and some men.

Shipyards are springing up all along the water front. A million-dollar concern headed by Baltimore and Boston capitalists bought a water front site on the Elizabeth River and is equipping a plant to build merchant ships. Two other shipbuilding plants are almost ready to begin work.

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## Hunan Invites Lu Yung-ting To Command Its Troops

Tang Chi-yao Telegraphs President Feng Protesting Against National Council

(From the Chinese Press)  
The announcement of Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting's allegiance with the Hunan independents was received in the latter province with great enthusiasm. (The Provincial Assembly, headed by Li Chi-chung and Chow Chung-ling, immediately despatched a wire to Nanning, asking the southern leader to come to Hunan and personally command the Hunan independent troops.)

General Lu has ordered the immediate erection of wireless stations between Nanning and Kweiling, and Kweiling and Yungchow, the Hunan stronghold, and has appointed Chow Tien-lu, the Canton expert on wireless telegraphy, to rush as many engineers as he can to Kweiling to start the work.

Injustice done to the South-Western provinces by the Peking government was the keynote of the message of Tuchen Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan, to President Feng Kuo-chang, protesting against the convocation of the National Council. The Yunnan military head called the Peking actions "unbearable and liable to opposition from all thinking people."

The telegram reads in part: "I do not wish to speak about the injustice done to me personally, but I wish to speak on behalf of my subordinates. In the fight for democracy last year, Yunnan troops marched to Szechuen and Kwangtung. They may not have enough merit to warrant honors, but their efforts in defending the country were admirable. No provision was made for them, yet mandates and ministerial orders have been issued to confer honors on the Peking troops in Szechuen and Hunan."

General Liu Chung-hao has twice rebelled against the Republic and attacked the Tuchen appointed by the Republic. Yet he was allowed to do what he pleased. I, Chi-yao, being a neighbor of Liu and for the peace and good order of the provinces as well as the safety of my own people, despatched soldiers to keep order on the boundary. I was ordered to stop by the government and threatened with the severity of the law. In addition, the government despatched General Wu Kwang-hsin and his troops to Szechuen. What kind of motive has the government in this movement?

"There are several things that keep me in constant doubt. I hope you will not fail to enlighten me. It is true that Parliament was dissolved by order of President Li Yuan-hung. But was this action done upon the true conviction of President Li?

"The national legislature was only newly-born and not experienced. Consequently it was to be regretted that their work was not quite satisfactory. But to my limited knowledge, it had perpetrated nothing that harmed the nation or disturbed the people. You called it a destructive organization. It is evident that you did so to hasten us to endorse your convocation of the National Council. But this new body is not what we desired. We desired a legal legislature, whether old or new."

"You claim that the Cabinet could be recognised by the new legislature according to precedent. But there is no precedent whereby the cabinet may be recognised by a legislature whose existence is unknown and the time of whose existence is indefinite. There is no case of treason more condemnable than the restoration of

a monarch to the Republic. But who were instrumental in effecting the restoration? You can not even keep Chang Hsun's mouth shut? How can you deceive the world?"

Numerous provinces have requested the Central government for funds to cover military expenses. The Ministry of Finance is unable to cope with the situation and has asked the Premier to reply to them and explain the difficult position Peking is in financially. General Fu Liang-so needs \$500,000, Tuchen Chang Tso-ling, \$480,000, Tuchen Chang Hui-chi, \$200,000, General Wang Shih-chien, \$100,000, Tuchen Chen Kwang-yuan, \$500,000 and Tuchen Meng En-yuan, \$50,000, while General Tsao Kun, Ni Shih-chung, Wu Kwang-hsin and Li Huo-chi have also asked for various sums.

Thirty-one veins of gold mines have been found in the Chihli Province, according to the statistics compiled by Mr. Chu Shih-chung, mining engineer of the Chihli Provincial Financial Department. Seventeen of these mines are being developed by Chinese capitalists, aggregating an area of 27 square li and 5,553 mow.

The government has instructed the Chinese Ministers to the Court of St. James and Paris to ascertain the attitude of the respective foreign nations towards China's participation at the Paris Economic Conference. Tuchen Chang Tso-ling of Fengtien has demanded an explanation from the government as to whether or not the delegates to the National Council will be appointed by the Government. The Peking authorities, instead of giving him a direct reply, requested him to inquire from the provinces which have already appointed their delegates.

Peking will create a special office for Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting, if the latter can only cause the South to send delegates to the National Council, thereby recognising the government. The title of Inspector-General of the Provisional Sea Forces and the Sir South-Western Provinces will be conferred on him if he agrees. The government, however, is not unaware of the firm attitude of the southern leader, so, at the same time, large numbers of troops are being ordered to Hunan.

### Independent Forces Co-operate

(Special Correspondence to the China Press)  
Canton, October 5.—Admiral Chen Pi-kwan has returned to Canton earlier than he first planned from Kwangsi, where he was in conference with Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting of the Kwangtung-Kwangsi Provinces. They have decided to co-operate in opposing the entrance of Northern troops into the South. Admiral Chen returned at the request of the Military Government upon information that the cruiser Hal Yung and other warships have arrived at Swatow. These warships may have come to join the First Squadron in opposing the Tuan Chi-jui navy now controlling Peking or to attack it.

General Lu is much dissatisfied with the action of Tuan Chi-jui who, while apparently trying to compromise with the South, has despatched Northern troops to Hunan under the commander of Fu Liang-so, who has replaced Tan Ting-kai as the Military Governor of that province. Word has been received from Yunnan that Military Governor Tang Chi-yao is supporting the Military Government. The Provincial Assemblies of Yunnan, Kweichow, and Kwangsi have pro-

tested against the pending loans of the Tuan Chi-jui government at Peking on the ground that, according to the Provisional Constitution, the government must have the approval of the National Assembly before it can borrow money. Military Governor or Tang Chi-yao has already wired his protest against the Presidential Mandate of September 29, declaring it is illegal. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the National Assembly in extraordinary session here and others have also pointed out the misleading arguments in the order calling for the meeting of a Tanziyuan, a legislature created to amend the Provisional Constitution.

### CHANGCHOW CELEBRATES

(Special Correspondence to the China Press)  
Changchow, Ku., October 10.—We can hardly claim a place alongside many of the more pretentious cities but we too have been celebrating. From early morn till now, a late hour at night, we have been hearing the sounds of bugle and drum and have seen the marching of Young China.

The Public Garden of the city was the place where all were to meet and salute the national flag. Among the chief events of the day was a review of the Boy Scouts from the Higher Primary Schools of the city by the civil and military officials. The scouts have organisations in four schools here.

At night the schools of the city gave a lantern parade and by the time the last round was made the enthusiastic youths must have been weary enough to sleep for it has been a full day. Congratulations on your Special Commemorative Issue, The Chinese of this city gladly endorse your recent articles by Hon. T. R. Jernigan. Many of them want to do something for their country but do not know how or what to do. There is no better way than to teach them through the press of the country.

## Chang Hsun's Troops Wait For His Orders

(Special Correspondence to the China Press)  
Nanhsueh, Anhui, October 5.—Up to the first week of September there had been no pig-tailed soldiers here since their leaving for Peking early in the summer. During the second and third weeks of September Chang Hsun's soldiers began coming into the city until there were several thousand here. On their arrival it was first reported that they had come to drill and to have the men reeducated and reassigned to various divisions and then sent out to different cities in this section.

As yet none of this has been done. The local magistrate has managed to keep them from living in the city itself. Most of the soldiers are living in old temples in the suburbs of the city and in tents. They made quite a good deal of trouble on their arrival by taking beds away from the inhabitants. There has been no looting and the Chinese have now rather gotten over being as scared as upon the first arrival of the troops. The other day I was talking with one of the soldiers and I asked him what they were doing here. He said: "Waiting for a letter from Chang Hsun."

In less than another month work will be started on the Sul River conservancy project which is being carried on by Ni Shih-chung. This river is being dug out for a distance of over 400 li from Kou Da to the Hungtze Lake. The 200 li nearest to the lake have already been completed and with the result that 3/4 of the Yung Tong Lake north of Ling Pi had no water in it this past summer. This means the reclamation of some 220,000 mow of land.

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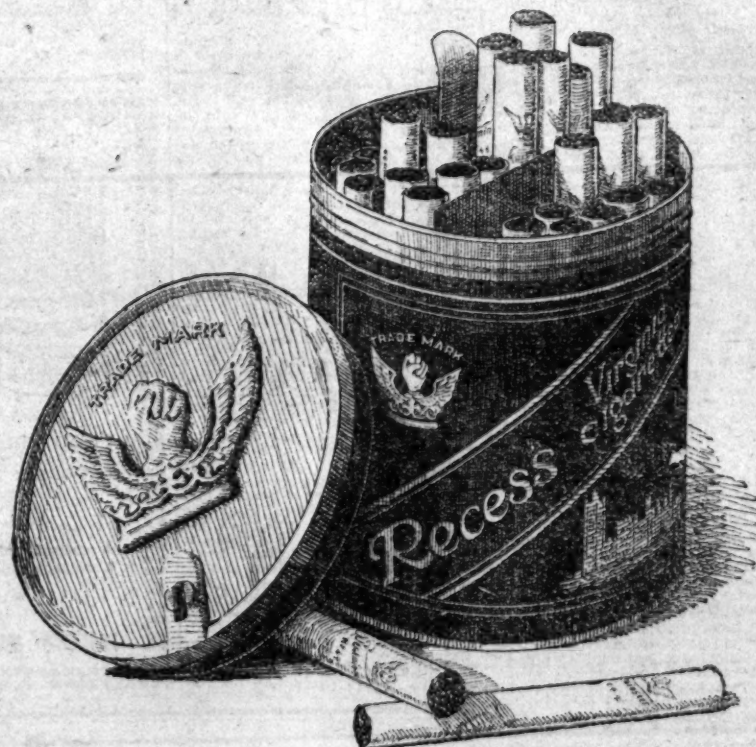
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## PARIS SEES PEACE WITH VICTORY NEAR

Germany's Last Hope Gone With  
Realisation That France Can't  
Be Crushed

'BREAKING GERMAN HEARTS'

French Staff Officer Points To  
Hospital Outrages As  
Proving This

Paris, Aug. 25.—"Is the end of the war really near?" is the question one is beginning to hear in well-informed circles in Paris, which for the first time are inclined to admit the possibility of a successful termination of hostilities in the not too distant future.

At the risk of being suspected of premature optimism I will try to set forth the reasons, and arguments that are being advanced by people in Paris in support of the expectations which they have hitherto scarcely ventured to consider.

To begin with, the reception accorded the Pope's peace offer in the allied countries has dealt a fatal blow to the theory advanced by the pessimists that, despite American intervention, the national morals in France, England, and Italy had so fallen their Governments would soon be forced by popular pressure to accept almost any peace short of absolute submission to Germany. France, especially, which the croakers declared would never face another winter of war, met the Papal offer with universal and uncompromising hostility and thereby brought a victory nearer by a giant stride. It is now realized here that Germany has been betting on the chance of French weakness (for France, as the greatest sufferer among the big allied powers, is thought the most vulnerable) as her last desperate stake, the final double or quits that might snatch victory from defeat. Despite the false statements about submarines and military strength, Germany has, it is thought, nothing else to hope for; but while the chance of France throwing up the sponge was possible it was obvious that the German war chiefs would hold on to the bitter end. Now that this chance has vanished, it is believed that the effect on the German people will be vital.

A veteran French diplomat stated the case plainly to me this morning: "In the early summer we passed the dead line that separates failure from success. You know what happened then—how the disappointment of the extravagant hopes placed by the people in the April offensive was craftily turned to account by pacifism or German-paid propaganda. What a contrast today! Under a chief who will rank with the greatest Generals of antiquity, their few legitimate grievances appeared by wise reforms, their courage unshaken by lies and calumnies from the rear, our soldiers are winning victory before the fortress that the Germans boasted should symbolize their triumph forever."

"In the rear French justice has stamped her foot, and the rals of treachery have settled to their heels. Legitimate complaints were adjusted and new confidence was born, which no one again will dare to try to undermine."

"But our moment of weakness gave the Germans hope. They said: 'France faints; let us appear unshaken and deal her hammer blows. Her resistance will soon be ended.'"

"I am no military expert, but I am convinced that their tremendous attacks on Alsace, where it is stated that they lost more troops than in the first battle of Verdun, were inspired by some such reasoning. What can they hope for now? You have the answer on the banks of the Meuse."

**'The French Army Never Stronger'**

I submitted the point to an important staff officer, who replied: "The French army was never stronger than today, which is the best refutation of the stories of momentary weakening. However the latter affected the German plans, there is no doubt that their Alsace assaults were primarily what we call preventive, that is, really done in advance, and based on making it impossible for us to undertake a big offensive later, rather than on the hope of gaining a definite advantage."

"Verdun last year gives a parallel. In the Spring it was an offensive to roll up the French line; in the Summer a preventive to interrupt our preparations on the Somme. As is the case today, the German sacrifices were vain. I too, am of the opinion that the present French aggressiveness at the front and the strong confidence in the rear—in which America has helped us enormously—will shorten the war by affecting the German morale even more than by actual military advantages; and they justify our increasing hopes."

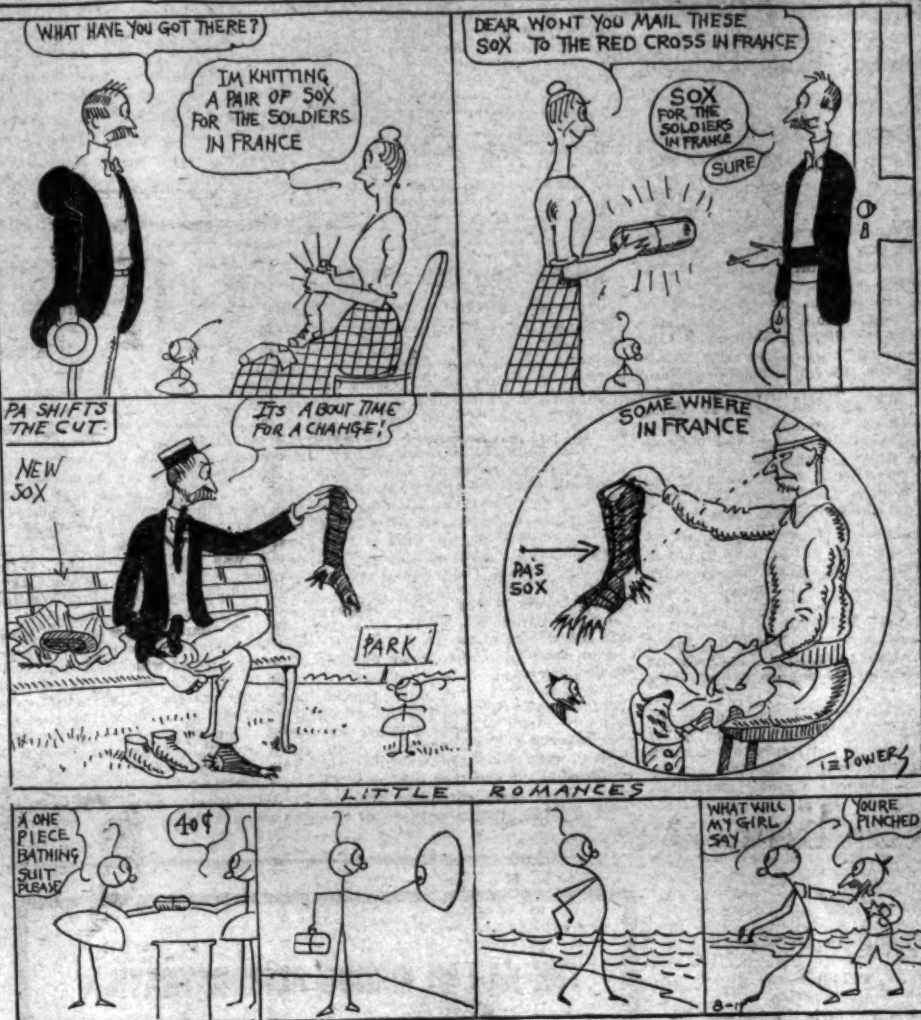
"In Flanders one is struck by the growing proportion of German officers among the killed and prisoners as the battle continues. That means that the men's morale is weakening, and that the officers are forced to expose themselves more to make them follow. Perhaps the same thing will happen at Verdun. Then we can be certain that the equilibrium is tending to be upset."

"Civilians seem to be misled by military phrases about limited allied offensives and the impregnable German line. I have heard people say: 'But, if we can advance only three miles and are then compelled to wait for the artillery to move up and smash the three miles, what is to prevent the Germans falling back in short stages for years?' Of course, from a military point of view such a theory is impossible; no army could retreat for long without its morale being affected enough to break the equilibrium—least of all the Germans at the end of three hard years of war. You're only to look at the way they sacrifice men in counterattacks to see that they know the danger of retreat."

"Breaking The Germans' Hearts"

"As things are going now, the Allies are breaking their hearts as Grant broke those of the Confederates in the battle of the Wilderness; and when the defenders' hearts are broken the most impregnable position may fall like a house of cards. Remember, we have still two more months in which to maintain the pressure. Personally I consider the recent German bombing of hospitals significant. Cortes burned his boats behind his men to prevent their retreating. The Germans burn hospitals before their troops to prevent their

## Joys and Glooms By Tom Powers



surrender from fear of French vengeance.

"Best of all, now for the first time Austria and Germany are hard pressed together. When the Crown Prince is forced to ask Rupperecht of Bavaria for reserves, and the latter is wasting the Prussian Guard like water in the effort to retain Lens, it is not likely that German troops will be sent to stiffen Austria, as has been done in the past."

"I regard the Italian victory as of the highest importance. There is Germany's weak point. If the Allies pierce the armor there the end may be nearer than men think."

As regards Austria, information from Switzerland, through financial and diplomatic channels, paints her situation in the blackest colors. Bankrupt, drained by terrible losses, disunited, with a general strike in Bohemia just repressed under conditions resembling open revolt, her military machine upheld by the unpopular Germans, Austria had placed her last hopes on the Papal peace move.

Many Swiss observers assert that that was in reality a cloak for an Austrian attempt to make a separate peace with the Allies through England, her old friend—an attempt rendered abortive on the one hand by the impossibility of reconciling Austrian and Italian claims and by the mailed fist of Hindenburg, who got wind of the affair, on the other. Instead of peace comes Italy's greatest offensive, and Hindenburg cannot help his wavering ally."

"From Austria came the beginning of the war," said a member of a great international banking house to me. "From Austria will come the war's end. Either Austria will crack and leave Germany to her ruin or her dead weight on Germany's shoulders will weaken the latter beyond endurance and the line will go in France. You ask me when? I cannot say; but I tell you this—that the Austrian banker Rosenberg, who cleaned up millions here on the Bourne three years ago by selling everything in sight, during the last fortnight of July was offering to bat a fortune in Switzerland that the war would be over before Christmas. Let us hope he is still as good a guesser as he used to be."

**No Truce With 'Bloodmen.'**

London, Aug. 25.—The entire front advertisement page of The Daily Mail is devoted this morning to an article in big type, headed "The Holy War," urging the nation to have nothing to do with those who would parley with the enemy. It begins with the following quotation from Bunyan's "Holy War":

"The Bloodmen are a people that have their name derived from the malignity their nature and from the fury that is in them to execute it upon the town of Mansoul. Their land lieth under the Dogstar, and by that they are governed as to their intellects. These people are always in league with the Doubters, for they jointly make question of the faith and fidelity of the men of the town of Mansoul."

The article continues:

"We are now in the fourth year of

the war, and there are subtle counselors who urge us to parley with our enemy. There is no harm, they say, in friendly talk. Let us remember, then, what our enemy is, what he has done, and what he means to do. The Bloodmen of 'The Holy War' are the blonde beasts of Nietzsche. They represent the power of evil: Cruelty, rape, slavery, murder. It is a truce with this power of evil for which our Doubters work."

The article then enumerates the many authenticated cases in which the Germans have carried out "their policy of organized evil." The extermination of the Hereros in Africa; the raping of thousands of women and girls in Belgium and France; the transportation of thousands to slavery; the massacre of whole streets and villages of people; the placing of non-combatants in front of their troops in battle as shields; the ill treatment of prisoners of war; the drowning of twenty-nine survivors of the Belgian Prince when a submarine submerged with them on deck; the bombing from airplanes of French and British hospitals, &c. It concludes:

"Such are the Bloodmen with whom we are asked to parley by their allies, the Doubters. Surely there can be no truce or turning back until this power of evil is broken. To have any truce with the enemy would be to betray our soldiers and our sailors, who know they can defeat Germany if they are only given time and support. There is only one peace, the peace of victory; all others are delusions and snares. Let us then go forward without doubting, for this is a holy war against the power of evil, and victory bringeth peace finally."

## CONSTANTINE'S PERFDY REVEALED BY VENIZELOS

Approved Greek Participation  
in Dardanelles But  
Prevented It

London, Aug. 31.—A portion of M. Venizelos's six-hours speech in the Greek Chamber last Sunday which has only just come to hand contains a budget of hitherto unpublished facts about Greek diplomatic activity in 1915.

M. Venizelos said that when he received the Note from Sir Edward Grey speaking of territorial concessions to Greece in Asia Minor, he experienced the same intense joy that he had felt when he signed the Treaty of Bucharest (at the end of the Balkan War). Knowing the condition in which the country was when he first assumed office, he rejoiced to see Greece, formerly an object of contempt, occupying a place equal to that of the Great Powers in determining the destinies of Turkey.

He did not at once fling himself upon the regions promised to him, but sought the co-operation of Rumania. When this was refused he even asked for that of Bulgaria. As the co-operation of Bulgaria was impossible without even such a sacrifice, negotiations regarding this were not put in hand, for it was announced that Bulgaria had contracted a loan of £20,000,000 at Berlin and Vienna, and this clearly indicated that Bul-

garia was definitely leagued with the Germanic Powers.

"Learning at this period that an attack upon the Dardanelles was in preparation," continued M. Venizelos, "I judged that the moment had come for asserting our claim to the great concessions promised in Asia Minor." Here the Premier disclosed his plan for a swift landing in Gallipoli and a descent upon Constantinople, as reported in yesterday's Daily Mail, but he continued, King Constantine changed his mind about arrangements with the Entente. Meanwhile the King of England thanked King Constantine for the readiness of Greece to place herself on the side of the Entente, and the British Admiralty ordered Admiral Kerr to make arrangements with our naval staff in order to prepare an eventual plan of attack against Gallipoli.

"Admiral Kerr received the following message from King Constantine: 'Why all this? I see no reason to make war against Turkey.' The King spoke to me regarding this. I did not then know the existence of the telegram which the King sent to the Kaiser through the intermediary of M. Streit, the Foreign Minister, declaring that in no case would the King make war on Germany's allies unless they attacked Greece."

**Ex-King's Approval**

"I must avow that King Constantine, although he was against the Dardanelles enterprise, was somewhat shaken when he read my third memorandum, which unfortunately had not yet been published, containing all the military arguments in favor of our taking part in it. I must avow that it was seldom that the King when we were in conversation together did not give way to my arguments. On this occasion also, after reading my memorandum, the King said to me with great emotion, 'So be it then for the love of God.' That meant that the King gave his approval."

"On leaving the royal apartment, however, I found in the Secretariat Major-General Metaxas, Chief of the Headquarters Staff, who handed me a document containing his resignation, and who said to me: 'I cannot retain the post, as you have decided to pursue a policy which I repudiate.' This declaration disturbed me because I saw that political ideas were prevailing in military circles and because this attitude of insubordination on the part of Metaxas, who had made his military studies in Germany, might have grave consequences."

M. Venizelos described the dragging out of the Greek mobilization in the late summer of 1915, revealing the aims of King Constantine and the time of policy he pursued. "I do not wish to go to the help of Serbia," he reports the King as saying, "because Germany will be victorious and I do not wish to be defeated." M. Venizelos, in reply, put before the King the strategic arguments and other considerations which weighed in favor of an immediate attack on the Bulgarians, whose moral was shattered who were in possession of only 400 rounds of ammunition per gun, and who would need a considerable time to replenish their supplies.

"If we prevented the crushing of Serbia," he had said to the King, "within 80 days we should get to Sofia; in any case we should get to a point beyond which the Austro-German advance for technical reasons would be impossible." To all these arguments the King's only reply continued to be, "I do not wish to intervene; we shall be beaten by Germany."

**Trial Of Greek Ex-Premiers**

Athens, Aug. 30.—The Parliamentary Committee constituted in connection with the trial of the Greek ex-Premier will propose a trial by special tribunal not only in the case of M. Skouloudis and M. Lambros, but also in connection with the members of all Cabinets which served German interests to the detriment of Greece.



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CASTORIA has met with pronounced favor on the part of physicians, pharmacological societies and medical authorities. It is used by physicians with results most gratifying. The extended use of Castoria is unquestionably the result of three facts: 1st. The indisputable evidence that it is harmless; 2nd. That it not only allays stomach pains and quiets the nerves, but assimilates the food; 3rd. It is an agreeable and perfect substitute for castor oil. It is absolutely safe. It does not contain any opium, morphine, or other narcotic and does not stupefy. It is unlike Soothing Syrup, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, etc. This is a good deal for a medical journal to say. Our duty, however, is to expose danger and record the means of advancing health. The day for poisoning innocent children through greed or ignorance ought to end. To our knowledge, Castoria is a remedy which produces composure and health, by regulating the system—not by stupefying it—and our readers are entitled to the information.—Hall's Journal of Health.

The signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* guarantees genuine Castoria

"Your Castoria stands first in its class. In my years practice I can say I never have found anything that so filled the place." WILLIAM BELMONT, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio.

"I have used your Castoria in the case of my own baby and find it pleasant to take, and have obtained excellent results from its use." S. A. RICHARDS, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

"I take pleasure in recommending your Castoria for infantile stomach disorders. I have used it for many years and I most heartily commend its use. The formula contains nothing deleterious to the most delicate of children." J. S. ELLIOTT, M. D., New York City.

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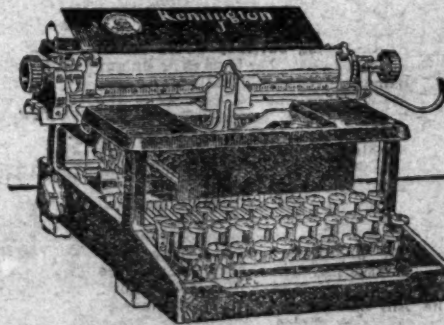
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AGENTS

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## PRESENT BATTLE WON'T DECIDE WAR—MAURICE

Impresses Importance Of Getting American Troops Into Action Soon As Possible

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, October 11.—General Maurice, in his weekly review of the situation, said to a representative of Reuter's Agency, today: "We have every reason to be pleased with Tuesday's advance. Since September 20, the period between our pushes has been smaller and smaller."

Dealing with the assertion made by Major Morait that, since September 20, we have lost 500,000 men, General Maurice said that we had not half that number engaged in this series of battles and the fact is that our total casualties in all theaters of operations since January have not exceeded 500,000. Major Morait's statement was, therefore, grotesque.

"We made a very careful estimate of the German losses in the battle of the Somme. Somehow, that estimate became known to the Germans, who, thereupon, immediately stopped the export of casualty lists and altered the system, which is proof that our estimate was not far wrong."

"We have estimated the German losses in this Flanders battle. I won't give the figures, but I may say that these, until the 6th inst., exceed the British losses by seventy-five per cent."

Referring to submarines, General Maurice said that, without desiring to minimize their inconvenience or pretend not to be delighted when they are finally overcome, the plain fact is that the U-boats have not delayed for one hour our plans in France, or kept back a single round of ammunition."

"Our army is better fed and more liberally supplied with arms and munitions than ever before. The actual daily importations of war-material into France in January averaged 11.4 tons per hour, while, during the last week of September, it averaged 24.5 tons per hour and it is steadily rising."

There has also been an enormous construction of light lines, canals and roads. The number of trains running daily on the broad-gauge lines, with war-material for the British army, on March 1, was 173. This had risen to 259 by the last week of September. The average tonnage weekly on the light railways in March was 25,300. At the beginning of September, it was 173,400 tons. During the same period, the traffic on the canals almost doubled itself. This, continued General Maurice, proves that our armies are continuously and increasingly supplied, despite U-boats."

In conclusion, General Maurice remarked: "The fighting is hard and a great deal of ground is being won. This battle won't end the war and there is much hard fighting ahead. The importance of getting American troops as quickly and in as large numbers as possible is not diminished by what has happened in Flanders."

## SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World GOSSIP

### FIRE BRIGADE STUNTS ON THIS AFTERNOON

Annual Competition At Race Course to Benefit Shanghai Wounded; Fine Program

The Shanghai Fire Brigade is scheduled to provide a lot of instruction and amusement for the audience which turns out to witness its annual competition at the Race Course today. The competition begins at 2 p.m. and the afternoon's entire proceeds are to be turned over to the Shanghai Wounded Fund.

The program lists a wide variety of events full of educational and laugh-producing possibilities. These include a competition drill, necessitating considerable skill and to be participated in by four teams; an obstacle race, with plenty of obstacles; a Foot Tug-of-War—the program states that "teeth may not be sunk more than six inches below surface of the ground" for this stunt; a mixed dressing race, warranted not so embarrassing as it sounds; a ladies' fire competition; two-men drill for the Chief Officer's Cup; a bucket and hand pump race; and a game of jet ball, of which the rehearsals promise chuckles.

Then there will be an action skit entitled the "Mud Town Fire Brigade," the synopsis of which indicates more chuckles. Some real fire fighting on a specially constructed building will wind up the events and will be participated in by the Shanghai and French Brigades. Spectators are requested not to leave their seats at the cry of "fire."

Attention is called to a tent which is to be erected just inside the grounds in which modern fire-fighting and fire prevention will be comprehensively illustrated. A special charge of 50 cents will be made at this tent.

The program for the competition is a very handsomely covered and readable souvenir of the occasion. The cover design shows a wounded soldier and a fire brigade in action. Men in military or naval uniform will be admitted free.

Shanghai Yink Championship Final  
The final of the Shanghai Yink Championship will be played on the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Green today, commencing at 2.45 p.m. sharp.

An admission fee of \$1.00 will be charged, and the entire proceeds will be given to the Shanghai Wounded Fund.

The finalists are:—  
F. Ferrier Albert Taylor  
A. M. McGregor F. C. Banham  
R. C. Altkenhead J. C. Macdougall  
G. McMurdo O. Crews-Read  
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### Lawn Tennis

French Club Tournament

The Cercle Sportif Français is planning its annual Race Week tournament, which will be held November 10-14 and 17-18. The following will be the program:

1. Hardcourt Gentlemen's Singles Championship.  
2. Hardcourt Gentlemen's Doubles Championship.  
3. Hardcourt Mixed Doubles Championship.

4. Hardcourt Ladies' Singles Championship.  
5. Hardcourt Ladies' Doubles Championship.  
6. Grasscourt Gentlemen's Singles Handicap.

7. Grasscourt Gentlemen's Doubles Handicap.  
8. Grasscourt Mixed Doubles Handicap.  
9. Grasscourt Ladies' Singles Handicap.

10. Grasscourt Ladies' Doubles Handicap.  
11. Grasscourt Mixed Doubles American Tournament.

The tournament is open to all comers, whether Shanghai residents or not. The Tennis Committee of the Cercle Sportif Français consists of Messrs. C. Rousseau, J. Elmore and L. A. Chilli, while Mr. H. Tournant will act as Referee and

Handicapper. There will be two prizes awarded for each event, and if entries warrant it, third and fourth prizes will also be given. The dates on which entries will close will be advertised in due course, while forms of entry will be posted to all tennis players on October 27. Should any player not receive a copy on that date, Mr. L. A. Chilli, the Hon. Sec., may be applied to for one.

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### The Cameos

By Domino

I saw The Cameos for the first time last night and found lots of things presented by the comedy company most acceptable. The Lyceum Theatre did not find any difficulty in seating those who turned up for the show, but tonight, things on the dark side of the house should be better. They ought to be, for the Cameos deserve it.

Altho' Tier is undoubtedly the bright

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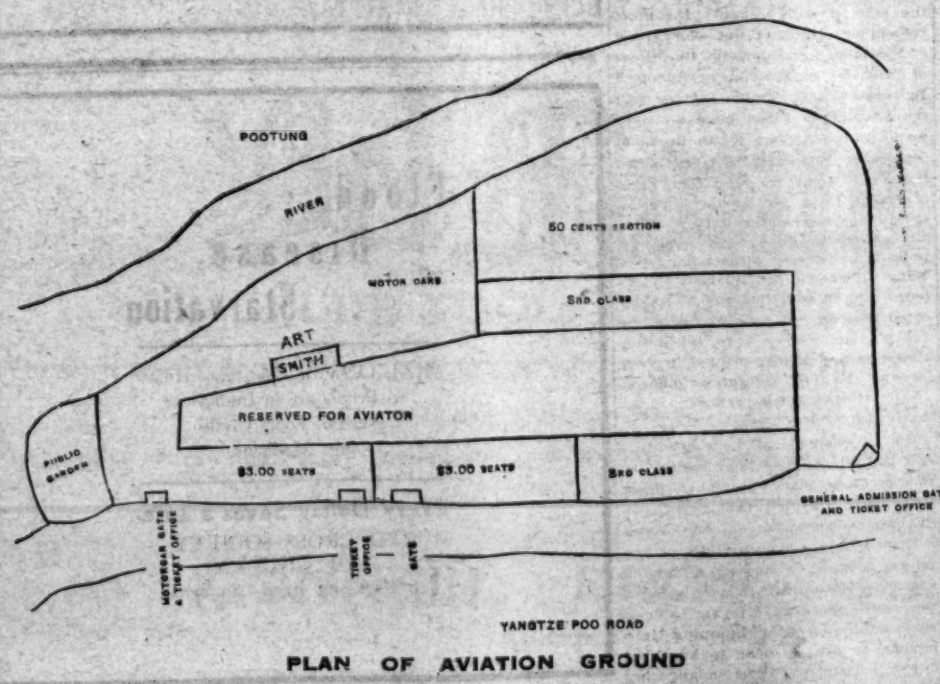
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## WEATHER

Very cloudy or gloomy weather.  
Northerly winds, fresh to strong,  
along the whole coast.

## IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 13, 1917

## Democracy In Germany

Dr. Michaelis, the German Chancellor, defending some sort of propaganda which the German government has found to be necessary among its troops at the front, is compelled to tell the Reichstag that "the propaganda was not Pan-German but was intended to explain to the soldiers what they are fighting for." Thus, after they have been fighting for three years and suffering untold agonies, they are now to be told what it is all about. In other words their temper is such that the German Government is forced to face the cold fact that its army is beginning to think and begin to doubt, and is in sober truth ready to quit unless its demand for light is satisfied. Dr. Michaelis declared that "those who know the conditions at the front will agree that the propaganda is urgently necessary for both moral and mental reasons."

Of course, the German troops will not be told the truth. That is the last thing the German Government can afford to tell them. But it is evident that from some source or other they have been getting an inkling or two of it—and it is to counteract this and the effect of it that the German Government is attempting.

The propaganda itself is sufficient evidence that democracy is breaking through in Germany, but if more evidence were needed it was provided by the speech of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron von Kuehlmann, in which he practically admitted that Germany is willing to make concessions for peace, merely stipulating that she would not give up Alsace-Lorraine—quite a descent from the Kaiser's: "Onward with God to victory!"—and even more convincing evidence was furnished by the revelations which Admiral von Capelle, Minister of Marine, found it necessary to make concerning the mutinous spirit animating the German fleet. Between the crew of a great ship throwing their captain overboard and the men of a great nation throwing their Kaiser overboard there is an analogy not to be denied, and the Kaiser can no longer grandiosely refer to "my loyal army and my loyal navy," for, while they are still loyal to themselves, for they are Germany, they are no longer loyal to him nor to their other leaders.

## Labor Indorses Zionism

The Conference of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, held at Minneapolis in September, unanimously passed the following resolution:

"The American Alliance for Labor and Democracy expresses its unqualified approval of the avowal by President Wilson that one of the motives for America's entrance into the war is to secure for the small nationalities the right to live their own lives on their own soil and to develop their own culture under free, national auspices."

"Inasmuch as among all these small nationalities, the Jews alone have no homeland of their own, we urge upon the President and the international congress which will negotiate terms of peace, the legitimate claims of the Jewish people for the re-establishment of a national Homeland in Palestine on a basis of self-government."

This action is in keeping with that of the British Labor Party which passed a similar resolution at its convention in London in August.

## The Mikado And The Japanese People

By Saito Man  
(Japan Advertiser)

The war has heightened the value of many things, bread, meat, man power, loyalty and various things. It has also cheapened and discounted other things; nothing has suffered so much in the market values of the world-estimation as the faith of Germany, and the words "autocracy" and "monarchy." A nation at least monarchical in form is apt to be suspected to be autocratic and German-like as well. Many prominent English writers have apologized for England having a King, saying that he is doing more for Britain than a President could possibly do.

About Japan! Many a foreign writer looks across at Japan, and wonders in the bottom of his heart whether Japan is not a bit like Germany in the national constitution and government-method of the country. His suspicion and wonder are natural for a foreigner who takes a surface view of things and men he sees in Japan, and who does not take the trouble to study the history of the nation or make a deep and searching inquiry into the hearts of the people.

It is true that Japan has framed her Constitution on German models, and that Japan's army has been organized on German patterns, but the Mikado is absolutely and fundamentally different from the Kaiser. If the Kaiser is an autocrat who has the power to enforce his will through a vast organized military force on the seventy million people who had the misfortune to be born into the world as German people, the Mikado is in the position of the benevolent father of the people; he absolutely does nothing which is not good for the people or sanctioned by the spirits of the Imperial ancestors, which means in plain English, the best wisdom there be in Japan.

## Mikado No Dictator

The relations between the Japanese people and the Mikado are religious, sentimental, ritualistic, so to speak. He is no dictator. As Generalissimo, he speaks with word of thunder to his soldiers and sailors; but as the Emperor of Japan, he is to be compared to a priest, by no means to a statesman. It may even be said that the Japanese Emperor has nothing to do with the government in the political sense of the word.

In other monarchical nations you may think of the people and the ruler as separate things, as the one ruling over the other. In Japan both are the same; the Emperor's will is the people's will.

You may ask: "What if the Emperor should do anything in contravention to the will of the people?" That can never be; for the Emperor is "sacred and inviolable," as he is defined in the Constitution. If anything is done that is bad for the people under the august name of the Mikado, woe be to the man who dares abuse imperial prerogatives! Japan's history may be called the "history of the decline and fall of the powers which have usurped or tried to usurp the imperial sanctions." The Occidental mind will best comprehend the position of the Mikado, if it considers him in abstract terms, such as truth, love, wisdom. You might as well expect truth to act untruthfully as to expect the Mikado to act untruthfully. If a so-called Christian steals or commits adultery, you will say that he is not doing the will of Christ. If a Japanese statesman so-called should do anything that contradicts the principles of truth and humanity, we will immediately cry that it is no will of the Emperor, and pull him down from the place he presumes to occupy, as a liar, traitor and enemy of the people, and he is finished as a public man. There are not a few men alive now who were once famous and honored, today absolutely finished. The Japanese people are terribly democratic in this.

## Mikado A High Priest

The Japanese Emperors have repeatedly expressed their pious wish in poems that the will of the gods alone be done in the administration of the people to which he is the "August Gaze." The Mikado literally means "August Gate," it carries a close association with the shrine of the gods. Nay, the Mikado is in a sense a high priest for the Japanese people. In old times when Imperial regime obtained, ere the military caste could assume political power, there was a high class of officials called nakatomi, who were, as it were, middlemen between the Mikado and the gods—the ancestral spirits of the Mikado, in other words, the ancestral spirits of the Japanese people. If anything im-

portant was to be decided by the Mikado in the administration of the state, the matter was submitted by the nakatomi to the spiritual consideration of the gods, and decisions were made according to the answers which were revealed to the nakatomi. The rites and ceremonies with which the nakatomi approached the shrine of the gods were characterized with solemnity and impressiveness, much like, I imagine, that which characterizes the austere ceremonies of Shinto shrines.

Today all Bills and Imperial ordinances are first submitted to the Diet or Privy Council. Somewhat in a similar way all measures were in those days submitted to the gods through the nakatomi, and the ceremonies were similar to the ceremonies which are still held before the Kashikodokoro or the shrine of the spirits of the Imperial ancestors in the Koriden Palace of the Imperial Palace. So the government is called in Japan matsurigoto which means "matters of festivity." Government is a matter of propitiation of the gods in Japan.

## The Will Of The People Prevails

The members of the Privy Council and of the Diet today therefore occupy places not dissimilar to those once filled by nakatomi. In attending to their duties, deliberations of important affairs of the state, they should work with prayerful earnestness, a total absence of selfishness and the clearest vision born of a devout and clean living, as great nakatomi did in olden days. History shows that there were bad nakatomi who either deliberately or ignorantly misinterpreted the will of the gods, and they met the judgment they deserved. So should the modern prototypes be dealt with, were they found guilty of misinterpretation of the will of the people!

The Japanese Emperor is not like the Kaiser who enforces his maledict policy on the peoples of other nations as well as on the people of Germany, as the will of Almighty God, calling himself the direct instrument of the supreme Being.

Remove the Mikado from Japan, and the result would be a second Russia or China—a house which has lost the main pillar of support! It would crumble unto dust as a centralized nation.

## John Barleycorn Hard Hi

The members of the American Medical Association consisting of 65,000 American physicians and surgeons at their last meeting took the following action—regarding the use of alcohol:

The Council on Health and Public Education brought in the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, It is the unanimous opinion of the Council on Health and Public Instruction of the American Medical Association that alcohol has no drug value, either as a stimulant, as a tonic, or as a therapeutic agent, and that it has no food value; and

WHEREAS, Its use as a beverage or as a therapeutic agent is detrimental rather than beneficial to the individual; therefore, be it Resolved, That the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association, at its Sixty-Eighth Annual Session, declares it is opposed to the use of alcohol by individuals either as a medicine or as a beverage; and be it further

Resolved, That its use in medicine is permissible only in the preparation and preservation of pharmaceutical products.

After considerable debate the following action was taken:

Since the first premise of these resolutions expresses an opinion held by the Council, and since the expressions of opinion from numerous members of the House and the Association lead us to the conclusion that the status of alcohol in medicine is still undetermined, your committee begs to amend the resolutions by substituting the following:

WHEREAS, We believe that the use of alcohol as a beverage is detrimental to the human economy; and

WHEREAS, Its use in therapeutics, as a tonic or a stimulant or as a food has no scientific basis, therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Medical Association opposes the use of alcohol as a beverage, and be it further

Resolved, That the use of alcohol as a therapeutic agent should be discouraged.

## The Seeker

(By "D.H.H." in the "Manchester Guardian")

It was in the winter patrol: the Hettie Jean, late drifter, now H.M. Auxiliary 461 B, slaved her way from crest to crest along an aching void of black sea; a dirty night, streaked with breaking, surging seas such as a man would sail in a bad dream. No headlight glimmered out into the night, but the gleam of a deck lamp shone across a sticky deck and lit up the hazy figure of the watch hugging the shelter of the little bridgehouse. Below the old man lay on a locker, his feet braced up against the samson-post to keep him from slipping; his eyes blinked thoughtfully at the lamp for a few moments, then he looked back to his deckhand.

"I low 'tis not for us to question such things, Doug," he said slowly. Doug's tousled head of hair wagged in disapproval. He was leaning half out of his bunk, and only the pressure of his knees against the bunk side saved him from rolling out on to the opposite locker as the patrol dropped down into the trough of the sea. The skipper lit his pipe and looked at the deckie through the curls of smoke. The round, deep eyes of the man in the bunk were fixed on him with a hungry desire for knowledge; they were sad eyes, as changeable in the light of the swinging lamp as the ugly seas outside, glowing blue and green and black.

"But that's what I want—knowledge," persisted Doug. "Why ain't we fishin' 'stead o' fightin'; what does it all mean; what comes after everythin' is finished if we're sunk? I've allus wanted to know that."

"I've been aboard the miss'n smack, ain't ye," inquired his skipper, "an' they've told ye?"

"Ay, but does it, skipper?" questioned the deckie.

The Hettie Jean had a reputation for sanctity, and the skipper saw in the deckhand's doubting a slur upon her good name.

"I'm afraid ye're a searner, Doug," he said testily; "ye wants a little more faith by, a little more faith." "I wish that I really knew what thing is when ye're dead; 'tis fair puzzlin'," muttered Doug.

"Facts is," went on the skipper, who was getting angry, "ye've never got over bein' cast away in the Seindeer herrin' fish'n. at Reikvik that winter; it sorter unsettled yer mind; ye can't get a fair grip o' things, as I've often thought."

Doug shook his head in despair. The little cabin clock chimed twelve, and he tumbled out of his bunk and pulled on his seaboots.

"Ye thinks too much 'bout these things, Doug," said the old man, more kindly; "it ain't good for sech folks as us."

"Mebbe," answered Doug, "Mebbe, 'tis so, skipper," and he stumped up the hoodway to relieve the watch.

Up on deck there was still a big sea running. Below the skipper had finished his pipe and was stretched out along the locker; the men relieved from watch had kicked off their boots and were snoring in their bunks.

The silences of the sea. In the long nights meant nothing to the deckie; they were his second nature; but the eternal distant mutterings of the gons in Flanders began to define his thoughts more acutely. He looked away to the great rollers dropping away in the darkness to leeward; leaning over the rail, he watched the tumbling water cleaved into streamers of gleaming phosphorescence by the boat's bows.

"I'd like to know the meanin' of it all," he muttered.

He took a turn up and down and came back to the rail again.

"I might 've known by now," confided he to the streaming waters, "ay, for sure I might, if I hadn't jumped for safety when cast away on that Iceland trip."

When the cold grey dawn broke out to castward little offy eddies on the face of the sea told that the tide was turning; a passing sleet shower had veiled all in a mist of white and the deck was ankle-deep in slippery slush. The entry of the Hettie Jean into H.M.'s service had established cleaning quarters, and the hands, in oilskins and mittens, slid round making good cleaning down. Since he had carried the slip of gold braid on his sleeve the old man had developed as a martinet in a manner undreamt of in the piping days of peace, but at last he was satisfied.

"I think, Timmy," he said to the boy, "a little drop o' sum't warm 'd be welcome."

In deference to the reputation of the boat it was coffee, and it was while they were gulping down the scalding liquid that Doug ventured an opinion. With the growing light the matter of the distant guns had increased until they vibrated the atmosphere like a distant pulsation.

"There go they guns agen, shipper," he said, "More men bein'

killed, an' for why? Ye don't know an' I don't, an' we shan't till we die."

The old man looked at him puzzled till it dawned upon him; he threw his mug under the skylight.

"Well, wait till ye're dead then, ye stark, starin' madman," he snapped. "Here, get a lead on some o' ye and finish that grease work."

Anathematising Doug under their breath, the others were slowly gathering up their gear to carry on when the lookout hailed.

"Hard-d to starb'd! Mine adrift on the port bow."

The hand on the bridge twirled the spokes round, and the patrol swung round; the crew on deck crowded to the port rail; less than a hundred feet away bobbed up an ugly sphere, a black spidre on the roundness of the grey-backed seas, fraught with untold death and disaster. The set of the tide was bringing it down towards them; then they lost sight of it, and the Hettie Jean churned frantically on her course. A second time they saw it for a moment or two, then again it disappeared.

"Hard-d to starb'd!" bawled the skipper.

Again the Hettie Jean yawed off her course, but there seemed some fatal force of gravitation about the boat. When they spotted the fateful sphere a third time she was under thirty feet away.

"God in Heaven," muttered the old man, and he snatched hold of the wheel. Then they heard a light splash, and a few seconds later he saw the blob of a man's head on the rising seas.

"'Tis Doug dropped overside," yelled the mate.

The grey waves, rushed at him as he swam strongly.

"Hang on, Doug, hang on."

He was up to the floating mine, they watched him ease it off its course by pushing. Then the rise of the swell as he clung to the glistening casing caught him up in its embrace as gentle as a mother her child, and the frightened hands watched the white face drop quickly as tern.

While the old man fancied he could still see the round eyes still inquiring and the smile on his lips.

"Stand by to lower away the sig," he bawled.

"Put it was too late; as the blocks rattled there came the roar of thunder astern, a spout of water shot spire-high, while the Hettie Jean rocked drunkenly as if struck by a foul blow. "I low he's found the meanin' o' things this time," said the skipper solemnly.

## Correspondence

## A Reply To Traffic-Dodger

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir:—In reply to your correspondent "Traffic-Dodger," let me say: "If Traffic-Dodger's mafio or chauffeur would drive with a little less speed and on the right side of the road he would not experience the many troubles he speaks of in his letter."

I agree with Traffic-Dodger that many Chinese pedestrians (generally country people, though) walk with their eyes at the back of their heads and their ears under the soles of their feet. But these are not exceptions to the rule; many foreigners do so also, having perhaps learned this lesson from their Chinese brethren (I know this from experience) and I also agree that additional policemen ought to be put on duty, especially on race days.

Traffic-Dodger must remember that Shanghai has no streets as wide as "any city in America or Europe" which enables half a dozen motor cars and carriages to rush down by the side of each other! He must remember also that not every road of Shanghai has sidewalks like those of "any city in America or Europe."

By observation, Traffic-Dodger will see that many roads have no sidewalks at all! Then again he must remember that many roads—North Szechuen Road, on the North side of Range Road, for instance—has no cross-roads for policemen to stand at and regulate the traffic and for pedestrians to cross without danger of being knocked down by mad chauffeurs and mafios who try to break speed records.

I would refer you to my letter which you so kindly printed in your issue of the third instant, as follows:

RECKLESS CHAUFFEURS

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir: I wish to call your attention and the attention of your readers to the reckless way chauffeurs drive their cars through the streets of Shanghai—especially on race days. I have frequently noticed these fine fellows driving along at a terrific speed—often on the wrong side of the road—one always trying to dash past another, often bumping into richias or coming near to knocking down pedestrians, thus endangering

the lives of many. They slow down only when a police officer holds up his club and sometimes not even then. It's really a disgrace to the city in which we live and I think that more effective steps should be taken by the police authorities to remedy this. The police are doing excellent work now but I think their work would be more effective if

police officers were instructed to stand closer to each other and stop these fellows when they try to exceed the speed limit. Perhaps your other readers might have some suggestions to make, etc., etc."

Thanking you for your space, I am, Sir,

Yours etc.  
W. H. Chen.

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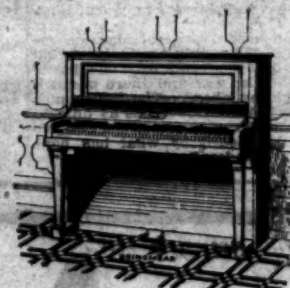
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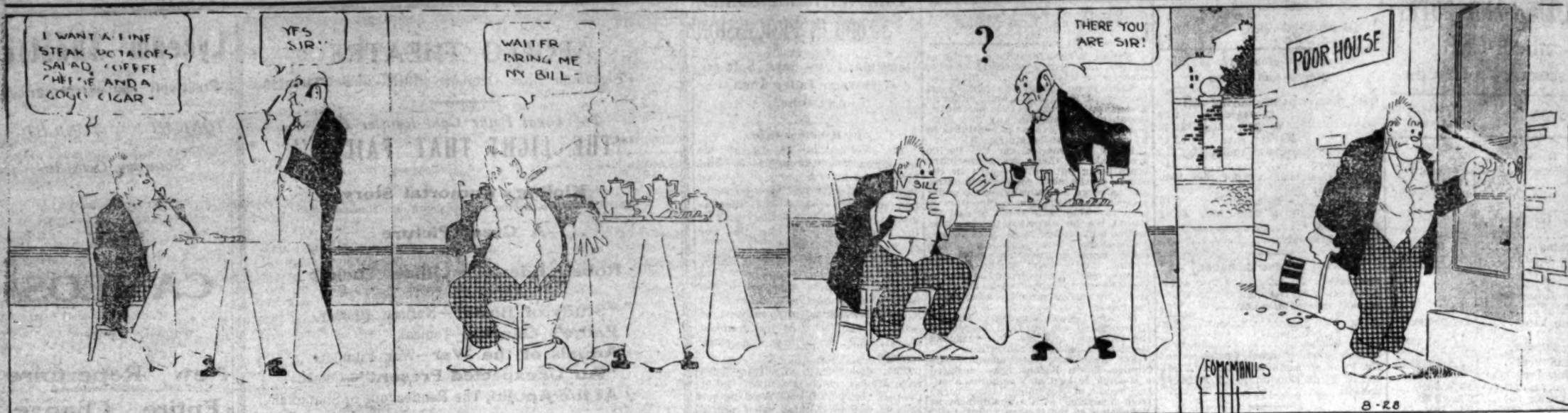
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## Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics  
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the  
Leisure Hour

## The Manicure Lady By William F. Kirk

"I had a lovely day down to the beach yesterday," said the Manicure Lady. "I swam and danced and got sunburned grand."

"I stayed home yesterday," said the Head Barber. "I studied home and read the Sunday paper clean through, and all. I didn't have no excitement, but I had my comfort. I just gotta have my comfort."

"That ain't the proper spirit, these days, George," said the Manicure Lady. "Folks owes it to themselves to get around and see what is going on in order that they may be in shape to answer when their country

calls them to the colors. I read that in a Sunday paper, and it sounded good to me."

"You read a lot of things in a Sunday paper," said the Head Barber, "but that don't say you gotta fall for everything you read. That Chicago feller, George Ade, used to tell about a janitor named Ernest, that had been kicked on the head by a mule when he was young, and that believed everything he read in the Sunday papers. Of course, I read them myself, but I'm getting to be

more and more of a show-me guy the older I get."

"Let me tell you one thing, George," declared the Manicure Lady, "there ain't much happiness left in the world for a gent that gets so worldly and clinical that he don't believe nothing no more. If you want to be a frozen face you don't need to be giving other people them blue notions."

"I seen one article about a fellow that has invented a mixture to rub on a gent's face and take off the hair for good. Of course, it's some fake, but what if it shouldn't be? There'd be a lot us artists out of work, I'm figuring."

"It sure would be a awful whack at honest labor," agreed the Manicure Lady, "but there would be a lot of kind-hearted gents that wouldn't see the barbers get the worst of it, and would keep coming back for more shaves. And besides, they would miss us girls, too, so you needn't to worry none."

"Well, maybe them items I see in the papers is like a lot of the war news," said the Head Barber. "I was reading in one paper not long ago where the Russians gained ten miles on a six mile front or six miles on a ten mile front, and the next

day I seen where they had been getting pushed back steady ever since they started their offensive or defensive tactics. Them tactics must take a lot of brainwork and footwork, believe me. I guess that's the hardest part of being a soldier, doing them tactics."

"I don't know nothing about tactics and I don't want to," said the Manicure Lady. "All I know is that in these here starting times the gents ain't giving proper attention to their finger nails. Business is fierce, and the outlook is fiercer, George. I guess I'll get a job in the moving pictures, after all. Joe Blow said he could land me in a drama called 'The Bitter Fang' or 'The Fang Bitter,' or some such name, and I guess I'll take the chance."

"Looks ain't everything, goodness knows; but in that business a kinda sweet face brings home the bacon, and I ain't heard nobody knock my looks none. I honestly believe, I'll give it a whirl, George. Wouldn't it be strange if I should get to be a actress star?"

"It would be stranger than that," said the Head Barber. "I guess that's the sixth guy that blew out this morning without slipping me no change."

life) to employ them in the siege: only the trees which thou knowest that they be not trees for meat, thou shalt destroy and cut them down."

The announcement is made, in news despatches, that Germany is about to try to float its seventh popular loan since the beginning of the war. On the western side of the Atlantic little is actually known of the present temper of the German people, but, in all but war times, and outside of storybooks, the rule is that loans cease to be popular before the seventh one is asked.

In these days, when the scarcity of labor has made travelling with large quantities of luggage undesirable, people in England may recall with interest how much less expensive are the ideas of the world, today, as to the necessary amount of luggage, than they were even less than a century ago. In the "Memoirs of Edward Cheney" there is an account, for instance, of how the "fourgon laden with books, plate and sometimes furniture," was something without which no person of quality thought it possible to travel. This, however, is nothing to the condition of things in the time of Queen Elizabeth. Then the Court, whenever it moved, carried with it practically all the furniture available chief amongst which was the royal bedstead.

Several items appearing in the newspapers, recently, conforming to the approved method, have borne the date line, "A Pacific Port," the context, however, having shown with sufficient clearness that the "port" referred to was "somewhere" in the United States. Those familiar with the good-natured rivalry between certain cities on the west coast will appreciate the regret of the people of the Pacific port, which was deprived of this publicity, and the momentary satisfaction of the people of the rival ports who flatter themselves that the veiled allusion may be taken, by about 50 per cent of the readers, as referring to their town.

Admittedly, any journalist, in picturing public ceremonies of one kind or another, may indulge in a certain amount of literary licence, for the sake of vividness, without undue harm to those concerned, but such descriptions will not always bear close scrutiny. American correspondents cabling from Europe, lately, seem to have developed a penchant for speaking of the American troops, in London, or Paris, or a "French port,"

as the case may be, as swinging along to the tune of "The Star-Spangled Spangled Banner." If the anthem is really used as a marching tune, it is to be hoped that the marchers have plenty of time on their hands.

Taking them altogether, the State of Georgia expects to harvest crops of the value of \$385,000,000 this year. With this figure to encourage it, the Legislature should hesitate no longer about passing the bill which insures Georgia citizens of all classes improved educational facilities.

Every possible postal facility is to be afforded United States soldiers in Europe, and their friends in the United States who desire to communicate with them. The existing domestic rates will prevail, generally speaking, but the tendency will be to relax all rules that might in any way interfere with correspondence between the men at the front and their people at home. Neither the United States nor its allies, probably, will permit red tape to deprive the troops of comfort in this respect, or in any other, where it can be prevented.

## On The Veldt

"I suppose one of the first things which strike a newcomer at the Cape," writes Mrs. A. F. Trotter in Old Cape Colony, "is the silence of the windswept veldt, which shows hardly a sign of human or animal life though it may be within an hour

of modern civilisation and close to squalor and overcrowding. Near to the houses and around the green centers of the farms you will find bird life in plenty: swallows, coming, some have thought, by way of Egypt from Europe; little 'white eyes' greenish in color, with white circles round each eye; gray finks, building most often in the trees nearest to the homestead itself. Above all, the bold butcher bird with his black and white plumage; so bold that once, lying very quietly on a mountain slope behind Frenchhoek, one perched on me for some time."

"Away from houses, from river beds, you may dream for an hour among the heather and aromatic undergrowth, and save for the busy little beetles rolling their balls of dust, and the husks of invisible life, such as a shed snakeskin, a porcupine quill, you will see no living creature, and hear no bird but the melancholy call, as it swoops and soars, of the South African lark."

"Further afield, maybe, the contrast is less marked; for there are fewer houses, fewer trees, and the undergrowth and protea is replaced by karoo bush and milky-stemmed plants of an arid, sandy soil. But unless in some mountain ravine you come on a myriad joyous green canaries, whose shrill happiness is more fascinating than can be described, or see in some favored spot a long-tailed 'honeybird,' signs of life are even rarer, the silence almost more profound."

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Engagement rings

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THE SWISS HOUSE

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## All Over The World

In 1875, when France was recovering from the war of 1870-71, the German Government, or at least the military party, it was said, was proposing to crush her once more. When Delane became satisfied as to the accuracy of the report, he published, on May 6, the story. "The effect produced by the revelation of the German plot was instantaneous, universal, and profound. Both the Russian Emperor and Queen Victoria appealed to the German Emperor to stay his hand. The German Emperor denied the truth of the Queen's allegations, and a sentence in his letter is worth recalling today in the reign of his grandson: 'No one is more thoroughly convinced than the writer that he who provokes a war in Europe will have the whole of public opinion against him, and will accordingly have no ally, no neutral, no vaillant, but, rather, adversaries.'"

If there has ever been any interruption of that comity which should, at all times, exist between the people of different States of the American Union, there are convincing evidences that the most cordial relations continue between the people of Iowa and those of Missouri, notwithstanding the fact that Iowa newspapers recently said some things not exactly complimentary to Senator Reed of Missouri, because of his opposition to the Food Control Bill. A Missouri newspaper, it seems, called attention to the fact that Mr. Reed was a native of Iowa. This allegation the people of Iowa have generously admitted, their spokesman stating that they do not desire that Missouri shall bear its burden alone. Misconsin and Oklahoma, however, seem to be left to struggle along singlehanded.

The Spectator has discovered that the destruction of fruit-bearing trees, in the way shown recently by the Germans in France, is inadmissible as an act of war and was condemned, in Scripture, 3,000 years ago. It proves its point by quoting from Deuteronomy xx: "When thou shalt besiege a city a long time, in making war against it to take it, thou shalt not destroy the trees thereof by forcing an ax against them: for thou mayest eat of them, and thou shalt not cut them down (for the tree of the field is man's

withstanding the fact that Iowa newspapers recently said some things not exactly complimentary to Senator Reed of Missouri, because of his opposition to the Food Control Bill. A Missouri newspaper, it seems, called attention to the fact that Mr. Reed was a native of Iowa. This allegation the people of Iowa have generously admitted, their spokesman stating that they do not desire that Missouri shall bear its burden alone. Misconsin and Oklahoma, however, seem to be left to struggle along singlehanded.

## Are You Worried About the Food Supply?

THEN ASK YOUR DEALER

for a list of the

Del Monte

PURE FOOD PRODUCTS

The fruits are ready to serve. A few cans on the pantry shelf insure everything from "Soup to Nuts," including entrees, relishes, salads, and desserts. Vegetables are all thoroughly cooked and only require warming and seasoning as fresh vegetables. Many varieties are immediately available for salads.



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keeps green even  
under tropical suns

Samples and Stocks

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## Auctions

## Chinese Porcelains and Curios

L. MOORE & CO., LTD.  
(Established 1874)Favoured with instructions from  
THE CO-ADMINISTRATORS  
of the Estate of the lateJames Nelson Jameson,  
will sell within their Upper  
Salesroomon  
**Monday, 15th October,**

at 10 a.m. and continuing at 2.30 p.m.

Also to the continued

on  
**Tuesday, 16th October,**

at 10 a.m.

A Collection of Chinese Porcelains,  
Bronzes, Lacquer and Cloisonné Ware,  
comprising Vases, Plaques, Bowls,  
Incense Burners, etc., of the Ming,  
Kiangsi, Kienloong, and Taokwang  
Periods, also some modern pieces

and

A collection of Snuff Bottles, Opium  
Pipes, Mandarin Necklaces, and small  
cabinet pieces, etc.Curio Cabinets and Blackwood  
Stands.On view from Thursday, 11th inst.,  
when catalogues will be READY.

15458

Chinese Government Railways  
JOINT NOTIFICATION

The public is hereby notified that  
commencing from 15th October, 1917,  
all existing regulations on the under-  
signed Government Railways for col-  
lecting specie payment in proportion  
of passenger fares and goods freight  
will be cancelled and notes of the  
Bank of China and of Bank of Com-  
munications of Peking will be accepted  
for payment of fares and freight  
as follows:—(1) Fares and freight  
above the amount of one dollar and  
in even figures, equal amount in  
notes of the two above mentioned  
banks will be accepted, i.e., if the  
amount be four dollars, two dollars  
in notes of each of the two banks  
shall be collected. (2) Fares and  
freight above the amount of one  
dollar and in odd figures, the odd  
amount shall be collected in notes of  
the Bank of China, i.e., if the amount  
be 3 dollars 2 dollars in notes of the  
Bank of China and one dollar in note  
of the Bank of Communications; and  
if the amount be 5 dollars, 3 dollars  
in notes of the Bank of China, and  
2 dollars in notes of the Bank of Com-  
munications shall be collected. Other  
amounts pro rata. (3) Fares and  
freight of one dollar or under or  
fractions thereof, silver shall be col-  
lected. (Big dollars and new subsid-  
iary silver coins.) Exchange will be  
made at stations with new subsidiary  
coins. Old subsidiary silver coins  
will be accepted for payment at fixed  
discount according to the existing  
regulations. In the interior where new  
and/or old subsidiary silver coins are  
unavailable, copper cents may be used  
at the rate of 13 pieces to a ten-  
cent piece. (4) Silver dollars and  
cashable banknotes are also accepted  
for payment of fares and freight.  
(5) "To pay accounts" due to the  
undersigned Railways by the various  
firms on transport before the 15th  
of October, 1917, shall be collected in  
accordance with regulations in force  
before the said date. (6) Arrange-  
ments made between the Railways  
and the various firms in regard to  
terms of payment shall remain with  
effect.

Tientsin-Pukow Railway  
Administration.  
Peking-Mukden Railway  
Administration.  
Peking-Hankow Railway  
Administration.  
Peking-Suiyuan Railway  
Administration.

15479

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General Tobacconists228a Szechuen Road  
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EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

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"Allies" and "Good Morning,"  
and many other qualitiesYou will like them  
Samples Free

15680

LAST DAY!!!

OF

## HILL'S BAZAAR.

With the NEW GOODS just unpack-  
ed the variety is as good as ever.

NEARLY 3,000 PEOPLE

visited our Bazaar:

Were you amongst them?

If not, why not?

Business and Official  
- - - Notices - - -

## SHANGHAI ROWING CLUB

AUTUMN REGATTA  
AT HENLI  
October 27th and 28thThe following MOTOR BOAT  
RACES will be held at the forth-  
coming Regatta:—Race No. 1.—Open to High-Speed  
Boats of a speed of not less than 16  
miles p.h. Entrance Fee, \$10.Conditions: The start will be at  
the Judge's Stand and boats will pro-  
ceed by Quinsan bank to Three  
Waters, rounding stake boat and re-  
turning by Shanghai bank to start-  
ing point. Each boat will be handi-  
capped according to the time it takes  
to cover the course in a preliminary  
run. The time taken in the prelimi-  
nary run not to exceed the time  
taken in the race by more than 5%  
under penalty of disqualification.Race No. 2.—Open to Boats with  
outboard or other motors not exceed-  
ing 6 h.p. No entrance fee. Bang  
and Go Back. Post entries.Race No. 3.—Open to Cruisers  
and Medium-Speed Boats not qual-  
ified to compete in Races Nos. 1 or  
2. No entrance fee. Conditions:  
Similar to Race 1, but all boats to  
carry passengers during the race.  
Passengers will pay a minimum  
charge of \$1.00 each and the pro-  
ceeds will be handed by the Com-  
mittee to a War Fund.Owners intending to enter their  
boats for Races Nos. 1 or 3 are re-  
quested to communicate with the  
undersigned.C. V. JENSEN.  
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

15477

## SEE

## ART SMITH

Fly Today

for he sure is some

flier. THEN see

DARE-DEVIL

EADON

fly tomorrow (Sunday)

from the French

Municipal Garden, 474

Avenue Joffre.

Compare the old with

the new, and see which

is the most sensational.

## ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the  
Members of the Society will be  
held in the Town Hall on Monday  
evening, the 22nd October, 1917,  
at 9.15 p.m.Members willing to serve on the  
Committee are requested to send  
their names to the Hon. Secretary  
not later than the 18th October.All Scotsmen are invited to  
attend.C. W. PORTER,  
Hon. Secretary,  
24A Kiangse Road.

15478

Prof. I. K. Seto  
EXPERT MASSEUR

(15 years' practice in America.)

Electric and Steam Vapor and  
TURKISH BATHS for ladies and  
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— THE WHISKEY —  
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WINE MERCHANTS

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## TIENTSIN-PUKOW RAILWAY

## ADMINISTRATION

## SPECIAL NOTIFICATION.

WE have read in various news-  
papers about the sinking of  
our ferry steamer "Fei Hung" in  
connection with which many rumors  
have been current without foundation.  
We hereby beg to explain, for public  
information, the actual circumstances  
under which the steamer sunk, as  
follows: On the 3rd instant, the "Fei  
Hung," which carried passengers  
from our No. 3 express, left Pukow  
at 3.50 p.m., and arrived at Shinkwan  
jetty at 4.05 p.m. After discharging  
local passengers and luggage there,  
she continued her voyage towards the  
S.N.R. jetty at Mei Tan Kong with  
through passengers on board same,  
viz., one in 1st class, two in 2nd  
class and 10 in 3rd class including  
two women. While nearing her  
destination, passing the bow of a river  
gunboat, the "Chiu Yue," lying at  
anchor near by, the "Fei Hung" with  
a view to avoiding a rice boat ahead  
hurriedly changed her course. The  
current of the tide then was very  
strong, so much so that she collided  
with the gunboat. To make matters  
worse, her propeller caught hold of  
the other boat's cable. The engine  
room and the propeller were all  
damaged by the collision, with the  
result that the stern of the boat listed  
heavily and water rushed in at once.  
However, by the force of the current,  
our boat was pushed alongside the  
"Chiu Yue." This gave an opportu-  
nity to all passengers to board the  
latter in time before the former sunk.  
Only one 3rd class passenger fell into  
the water and was immediately picked  
up by a sampan. All passengers and  
mail coolies landed with safety after-  
wards and so did our staff on board  
same. The lowly and sailors of the  
"Fei Hung," six in all, were also re-  
scued from the water, therefore so far  
as we know, no loss of any life has  
ever been found or reported in this  
accident, for which we express our  
deepest regret.

THE TIENTSIN-PUKOW RAILWAY  
ADMINISTRATION.

Tientsin, 6th October, 1917.

15425

## Schaefer Beer

## Light and Dark

The choicest product of the  
oldest lager beer brewery  
in the United States.Try it once and you will  
buy it always!

C. EDDIE &amp; CO.

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Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

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TINNED FRUITS

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## AND LETTER-HEAD

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Interchangeable Dies

\$12.50 to \$25.00 Mex.

## THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD SHANGHAI

## ANNOUNCEMENT

From MONDAY, the 15th of October, all  
Ladies' & Children's Winter Hats will be sold  
at Half Priceat  
Cantorovitch's Winter Sale  
103 Broadway

## PIANO LESSONS

## Prof. Harry Ore

(Graduate of Petrograd

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Knowledge of English.

For terms, apply to

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15466

Java Consolidated Rubber and  
Coffee Estates, Ltd.

## NOTICE

At a Meeting of the Board of  
Directors of the above Company  
held on the 9th instant it was de-  
cided to pay a Second Interim  
Dividend of Taels 1.00 per share  
on the 25th October, 1917, to  
Shareholders on record on that date.The Transfer Books of the Com-  
pany will be closed from the 20th  
to the 25th October, both days  
inclusive.By Order of the Board,  
J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.,  
Secretaries & General Managers.

15448

## PROF. MONTES'

Dancing Academy

ARGENTINE TANGO  
MAXIKE BRASILIENNE, and all  
the latest dancesSpecial classes for children and  
adults. For full particulars, apply to  
Box 207, THE CHINA PRESS.

15893 O28.

## International Recreation Club

## SPECIAL ENTRIES

ENTRIES for the Kiangwan  
St. Leger and the Kiangwan Chal-  
lenge Cup will close at 6 p.m. on  
Saturday, 13th October, 1917.

By order,

Y. J. CHANG,

Secretary.

15481

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must  
be PrepaidReplies must be  
called for

## APARTMENTS

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WINDSOR HOUSE  
14-15 Quinsan GardensComfortable rooms (Front and  
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to let. Moderate prices. Good table.  
Tel. 3482

15465

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens  
Phone 1964In No. 11, facing park, a large  
bedroom with closed verandah  
and sitting room combined.  
Bathroom attached. Suitable  
for small family

## Oriental House

81 Boone Road

Two comfortable rooms, well-  
furnished, bathroom and verandah.  
Moderate prices. Table under the  
personal supervision of the Amer-  
ican proprietress.

15208

TO LET, a beautifully furnished  
flat, also a large room and small  
attic. British Home, 6 and 7 Quin-  
san Gardens.

15486 O.14.

WESTERN DISTRICT. To let,  
at 61 Carter Road, superior, fur-  
nished, large bed-sitting-room, fac-  
ing south; large verandah, bath-  
room attached; garden, tennis, tele-  
phone, tram station. Excellent  
table. Terms moderate.

15469 O.14.

LARGE front room, suitable for  
two, bathroom and verandah at-  
tached, also small rooms. Good  
board and attendance. 1 Young  
Allen Terrace, opposite Quinsan  
Gardens.

15406 O.13.

## LAW

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law prepares you for the bar or Business Law. Busi-  
ness concerns everywhere are looking for competent  
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A complete standard Law Library free in every student.  
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with our training after completing the course. If you prefer to  
study, let us know whether you are interested in business law  
or Law as a profession. Write for free book to: American  
School of Correspondence Dept. 2-24, Canton Road, Shanghai

## Shanghai Race Club

Autumn Meeting, 1917.

The entries for the Autumn  
Race Meeting will close at the  
Grand Stand, at 4 p.m., on Satur-  
day, 13th October, 1917.Members leaving Entries at the  
Grand Stand are requested to deposit  
them in the Box in the Secretary's  
Office labelled: "Entries for the  
Shanghai Races."By Order of the Stewards,  
A. W. OLSEN,  
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

15415

Shanghai Fire Brigades  
S.F.B. and F.F.B.The Annual Shield Competition  
and Sports will be held on the Race  
Course on Saturday, 13th October,  
1917, commencing at 2 p.m. sharp.The sports will comprise mixed  
Dressing Race, etc., etc., terminat-  
ing with a House on Fire Scene by  
the Mud Town, Shanghai and  
French Brigades at 6 p.m.A voluntary charge of \$1.00 will  
be made to the ground.The entire proceeds will be  
donated to the Shanghai Wounded  
Fund.

15427

## Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, rubber-tyred brough-  
am, rubber-tyred mail phaeton; both  
in good condition. Offers to Box  
241, THE CHINA PRESS.

15489 I.F.

FOR SALE: Guitar and case,  
fine tone, in good condition. Price  
\$18.00. Apply to Box 233, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

15475 A.12.

WANTED a Zeiss Tessar or  
Goetz Dogmar Lens, F/4.5 of 15  
inches focus. Price must be cheap.  
Apply to K. Chen, 75 Baikal Road.

15480 O.14.

TYPEWRITERS for sale: one  
Underwood No. 5 and one Reming-  
ton No. 10, as good as new. Either  
one for Mex. \$130. Apply to Box  
239, THE CHINA PRESS.

15487 O.16.

SMALL motor-boat for sale. Teak  
built, four-cylinder engine, good  
condition. Suitable for up-country  
work. Apply to Box 230, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

15468 O.14.

Do you want to  
MAKE A PRESENT?During this week we  
offer special reductions  
on

## Silks &amp; Pongees

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